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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hoover Hits New Deal Again
Bread Has 'Political Poison'
'Playboys' Exploit Relief
Will Aggressions Explode?
Men Honor Wrights, Fliers
Tragedy Grips Thelma Todd

THE UNITED STATES reacts with vigor to another occasion possible only in such a democracy. Former President Herbert Hoover indicts the New Deal and proposes a new federal relief set-up for assuring a clean election such as compels popular comment and attention. Addressing the John Marshall Republican Club of St. Louis, Mr. Hoover offers a fourfold plan to decentralize relief control, cut government allotment to states by more than one half, and "relieve human distress which suffers enough without the poison of politics in its bread." The distressed victims of the relief system, he says with bitterness, "have suffered enough without having playboys take America apart to see how the wheels go round"—It is as though the two outstanding leaders cracked mighty bull whips to keep each other in line as they approach the 1936 year of campaign.

¶ The ironic new Hoover brands with a torrent of sarcasm Mr. Roosevelt's contention at Atlanta two weeks ago that "the mechanics of civilization came to a dead stop on March 3, 1933." Mr. Hoover replies that the depression actually was turned back throughout the world in June-July, 1932, but that the New Deal made the United States drag for two years before beginning to progress like other nations. Hoover says Roosevelt made a $2,500,000,000 "error" in estimating the New Deal's public debt commitments and predicts that the public debt will reach $32,000,000,000 or $33,000,000,000 by next July. Mr. Hoover's words describing the bank panic of 1933 may become historic—He calls it "the most political and most unnecessary bank panic in all our history."

¶ Mr. Hoover charges deliberate politics in huge affairs. He claims that sudden appropriations to cities, counties and states were singularly timed to elections. When the total for relief grows from $1,100,000,000 in one year to $4,800,000,000, every state is forced to become a crack player to get its share. The common support for the obligation to relieve distress comes from the people's vitality to the Sermon on the Mount. But it is charged that the relief organization is typical of the whole gamut of waste, folly, ineffectiveness, politics and destruction of self-government. Hoover's remedy is to stop wasteful PWA projects, decentralize relief, give responsible committees the authority, require the state to do its share. It is to American youth that Mr. Hoover lets go his heart—"But you have to live the years, you have to carry America on."

¶ Statesmen and laymen of the world watch the careful strangulation of China by Japan and Ethiopia by Italy, believing that important and probably wholly unexpected results are to flow from each. The Japanese go ahead with their autonomy in Hopei and Chahar, demanding evacuation by Chinese authorities of the Hsinho area westward. The Japanese army is in full control. Meanwhile, Premier Laval tells the French Chamber the reversed Ethiopian peace proposals are "honorable and just." Laval's head is not yet safe. Baldwin, Hoare and Eden prepare for fierce and perhaps critical defense. The whole outlook is selfish, face-saving, sordid—The world holds its breath while waiting to see whether the League can abandon the high principle of non-aggression on which it had literally staked mankind's heart.

¶ Air men of the world honor Orville and Wilbur Wright on the 32nd anniversary of the first flight they made in a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Orville continues in the industry at Dayton, Ohio; Wilbur has been buried for many years in the Kitty Hawk hills. The Wrights were undoubtedly the world's first to demonstrate practical flight. Yet Glenn Hammond Curtiss established to the satisfaction of himself and a commission years later that the flying machine of Prof. Samuel Langley which dropped into the Potomac ahead of their flight was in every way a practicable machine. The Wrights flew with a warping wing. Curtiss and Alexander Graham Bell replaced this with the aileron now in almost universal use—But no one has ever sought to detract seriously from the glittering fame of the two modest brothers who first flew into the air and did not fall to the ground.

¶ Cartoonist Goldberg's ground door knob puddings may be just around the corner. As fantastic would glass sweaters have sounded only yesterday. But today a factory opened at Corning, N. Y., to take the ingredients of fragile, brittle, cutting glass and turn them into fluffy yarns. Spun glass has long captivated the imagination. It forms flowers and chalices, unimaginably delicate. Glass thread and textiles, 11 years in the perfecting, now join the long and growing list of synthetic products—A medieval alchemist would wonder.

Tokyo Speeds Buffer-State Drive

Many American-Educated Students Riot in Peiping Protest

7000 Attend Rally

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PEIPING, Dec. 17—A night of fierce rioting against "Japanese aggression" in this ancient Chinese city left 60 student patriots reported wounded today and drew quick warnings from the Japanese military.

The Rengo (Japanese) News Agency reported Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, forced to postpone the inaugural meeting of his semiautonomous council for Hopei and Chahar provinces, announced he would expel Dr. Hu Shih, noted scholar and author, and President Chiang Mengl-lin of the National University of Peiping, to the south. Both are American-educated.

Thousands of demonstrators from outlying universities marooned in bitter wintry weather inside the locked city, howled anti-Japanese slogans throughout the night.

Japanese Consolidate Kalgan

Police charged the rioters with swords, gun-butts and fire hoses and the Japanese military attaché, Lieut. Col. Tan Takahashi, told Mayor Chin Teh-chun the demonstrations violated a Sino-Japanese understanding and must be halted.

As the riots raged, Kalgan, Great Wall gateway city, a little more than 100 miles northwest of Peiping, was the scene of the newest Japanese military seizure.

Japanese troops, armed with bayonets and machine guns, were thrown around the Kalgan Railway Station and a virtual state of emergency was in effect.

Natives feared that hostilities which have raged recently in southeastern Chahar Province might spread to Kalgan, on the Chahar-Hopei border.

The Japanese troops had "peace-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara
Japanese Leader in North China, Known as "Lawrence of Asia"

Doihara Warned to Avoid Open Break in North China

Autonomy Held Ruse

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — While Ethiopian war preoccupies Europe and America is deemed to be thoroughly engrossed with problems of economic recovery, Japan's "rising sun" casts constantly lengthening shadows over China.

It is beyond question that the process of extending Japanese hegemony over China has undergone a speeding-up development while Western nations looked elsewhere. Observers here are generally agreed that it is the preoccupation of the Westerners which has directly led to this development, as has similarly happened in the past.

Quick Reversals

The Dairen conference of Japanese military leaders some months ago is apparently the starting-point of the latest drive, considered in the light of recent history. From this time, the development of so-called "autonomy" in North China moved rapidly, to the accompaniment of Japanese activities in both Inner and Outer Mongolia, and with alarms at Swatow, Shanghai and up the Yangtse tending to press home more deeply the lesson that any sign of Chinese resistance must meet with swift punishment.

The individual events have been

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 17

Peace Plan—Laval Gets Vote of Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — Premier Laval wrested a reluctant and temporary vote of confidence in his foreign policy from the Chamber of Deputies, by 304 to 252 votes. He had thrown down the gage to the Chamber, justifying the Anglo-French settlement plan as "inspired by the same principles as the original League Committee of Five plan," formed in accordance with a League request, and the "only alternative" to a sanctions course leading to general war in Europe. He defied the Opposition to overthrow him and declined to go to Geneva tomorrow "under humiliating conditions." Temporary approval was then voted.

He was not applauded by a majority. The key Radical Socialist Party maintained ominous silence—M. Herriot sitting with arms folded during the applause from the Right. While unwilling to provoke overthrow of the Laval Government directly, this group will not endorse the settlement plan.

Britain

London — The Cabinet's defense before Parliament is expected to follow the lines of that of Premier Laval, namely, that the League commissioned Britain and France to work out the best possible plan, which they did without committing themselves against collective security. Though the two nations did their best, the argument will run, the result was not acceptable to the belligerents, and hence will lapse. But Britain is not to be blamed for thus doing its duty, and the door to further sanctions remains open. With such a line of argument, a government majority is anticipated.

But the answer to "What next?" is not as easy. The other League powers are so deeply disillusioned and fearful of another and more successful sell-out plan that unity at Geneva has been badly shattered. The strong need of the smaller League states for a collective system is looked to as possible cement, and likewise Britain's imperialist need for halting Italian ambitions.

Italy

Rome — Though Premier Mussolini is expected to avoid outright acceptance or rejection of the plan, it is already clear that he does not consider the terms sufficiently favorable. Furious attacks on the plan in the press here are cited in proof, as well as reports from Paris that the Italian Ambassador asked Premier Laval for further concessions. It would seem that Premier Mussolini wants to keep the holy city of Aksum, obtain enlarged control over the proposed zone for colonization and closely limit all Ethiopian rights in the proposed corridor to the sea at Assab.

Premier Mussolini is said to believe that the League powers are already in confusion over the sanctions, and that by holding out, he can obtain more than by opening negotiations.

Ethiopia

Dessye — Emperor Haile Selassie told the Associated Press correspondent that the Hoare-Laval proposals are "a negation and abandonment of the principles on which the League is founded." To accept "would not only be cowardice toward our people, but betrayal of the League and the states which had confidence in collective security."

Strong opposition in French Chamber: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Retreat by Italians Admitted

Rome— The Italian Government announced that its forces had retreated before the attack of approximately 3000 Ethiopians along the Takkaze River on the northern front, the Associated Press reports. This is said to be the first time Italy has openly admitted being compelled to retreat. Whether the engagement, which still continues, is just an isolated skirmish or is the first major encounter of the large maneuvering armies on this front remains to be seen.

The Italian announcement recorded the killing of four officers, nine soldiers and a dozen Eritrean allies on their side. Ethiopian losses are not known.

A subsequent Ethiopian flanking movement, it was said, "resulted in a battle that is still going on, and in which our air forces and tank detachments are taking an active part."

Bonus—President Asked to Help Legion Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Ray Murphy, commander of the American Legion, asked President Roosevelt at the White House to support the bonus and the rest of the Legion's legislative program. The Veterans of Foreign Wars would co-operate with the Legion during the coming session on the bonus, he indicated.

Naval—Conference Enters Second Phase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Britain steered the Naval Conference into the calmer channels of forming sporting rules to govern the naval building that is ahead. The ratio system of limiting navies was left behind. Britain asked that each nation state its building program for six years and agree to stick to it. Since the American program is already known up to that date and Japan cannot equal it, the plan would permit Japan to avoid declaring itself "inferior" by merely announcing its construction program. This frankness would avert unnecessary building based on guesses in the dark as to rival construction.

Meanwhile, the Japanese are said to have launched a tactical maneuver to split the solid Anglo-American diplomatic front, suggesting to Britain they would accept concealed inferiority to Britain, if parity with the United States could be maintained.

PWA—Ickes Defends $260,000,000 Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Indirectly replying to Herbert Hoover's demand that the Government "stop these wasteful federal public works projects,"

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Mexico Is Moving Speedily to Crush Gen. Calles' Power

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 17 (AP)—After taking precautions to prevent any armed uprisings or other retaliatory action, Mexican Government officials made it known today that the Senate has ousted four state governors considered to be followers of former President Calles.

These governors were accused of supporting General Calles in alleged seditious activities.

By unanimous vote the Senate declared the legal powers of the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, and Guanajuato "to have disappeared," thus unseating Ramon Ramos, Dr. Manuel Paez, Carlos Real, and Manuel Yanez Maya, the respective governors of those states.

Closely Watched

No announcement was made of the steps taken, but it was reported the federal garrisons in the capitals of the four states had been reinforced and that the former governors were being watched closely.

New governors were also named by unanimous vote. They are Jesus Gutierrez for Sonora, Hernando Javier Leyva for Sinaloa, Gen. Severino Ceniceros for Durango, and Enrique Fernandez Martinez for Guanajuato.

Former Governor Ramos, who during his four months in office has been the target for numerous attacks, was accused by the Senate of provoking the armed uprisings which took place in Sonora recently "in protest against his illegal manner of governing."

The three other governors were charged with "reactionary subversive activities in violation of the constitution and personal liberties."

To Crush Powers

The Government moved today to crush the last vestiges of the once enormous power of former President Calles.

Secrecy was maintained in official circles concerning the action, but is was learned authoritatively that by these moves the Government expected to remove forever any chance

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Aviation Observes 32d Anniversary Of Man's First Flight

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 17 (AP)—Airmen of the world honored Orville Wright today on the thirty-second anniversary of the epochal flight he and his brother Wilbur made in a frail heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

A delegation of aviation leaders from Washington and representatives from many other parts of the nation came here to congratulate Orville at a civic luncheon and to pay honor to the memory of Wilbur.

A congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt said, in part:

"Another year has come its way and it gratifies me immensely to note that in the intervening 12 months, American aeronautics has progressed steadily in all its phases.

"The whole world has just been inspired by the successful carrying of the United States mail across the Pacific Ocean in scheduled air transport service by an American plane with an American crew. While we rejoice at this and other marked advances in the science and industry of aeronautics, we are aware that to you and your brother, Wilbur, we owe our first debt of gratitude."

KITTY HAWK, N. C., Dec. 17 (AP)—Dare County today remembered the beginning of man-made flight as a wreath was taken to Kill Devil Hill where the Wright brothers defied gravity successfully with the first motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine.

Social Benefit Fight Opens On National Scale

Old-Age Pensions Top List Waiting State and Congress Action

Conferences Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Plans for a drive to get old-age pension appropriations and other measures designed to benefit the American workingman through Congress and State Legislatures during the coming year are being laid at a series of conferences at the Department of Labor here.

On the heels of public officials from 3 states who met here over the week end to discuss the old-age pension needs of their states, today came representatives of a score of social welfare organizations to discuss with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, ways of obtaining state legislation on child labor, minimum wages, hours of work, industrial homework and workmen's compensations, as well as on old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

The Townsend Plan

Plans for speeding up the payment of the joint federal-state old-age pensions authorized by the last Congress but left without fiscal support come at a time when congressmen are feeling considerable pressure from advocates of the much more sweeping Townsend plan for paying $200 a month to all Americans over 60.

The local government officials assured A. J. Altmeyer, member of the Social Security Board with whom they met, that they would have estimates of their needs in his hand by the first of the year so they may be transmitted to the bureau of the budget.

Although not more than $15 a month can be matched by the Federal Government under the law, states are being asked not to restrict their aid to a maximum $30.

Federal assistance payments to the states are expected to start as soon as Congress appropriates the money, providing the states have old-age pension laws that conform with the federal requirements.

Amounts of money the various states will need to administer the sections concerning maternal and child welfare and aid to the blind were also discussed in preparation for the coming of Congress next month.

Child Labor Amendment

Plans for pushing the child labor amendment, the 40-hour week, unemployment insurance laws and other labor measures that will come before state legislatures in 1936 were discussed today by women's organizations and social welfare groups that met with Miss Perkins. Each organization was urged to get its local groups busy at their own state capitals on the problem of strengthening state departments of labor, enacting unemployment insurance laws, and establishing state employment offices affiliated with the U. S. employment service. Means of strengthening federal and state co-operation in improving working conditions through the newly estab-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Wool a Sheep Never Saw

She Has a Lapful of Glass
In Her Hand She Has a Spool of Glass Thread. There Is a Glass Bow Tied Around the Bottle, and the Fluffy Mass Is Glass—Believe It or Not

Robes of Glass In Glass Houses Now on the Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 17—Fibers of glass that look like strands of spun sugar can now be twisted into thread or yarn for textiles wholly of glass. Ground was broken here today for the first factory in this new industry.

Officials of the Corning Glass Works, where technicians have been carrying on experiments for 11 years, asserted they little dreamed of the possibilities of spun glass, even should they be successful in ironing out difficulties which beset the early investigators. Today they see the beginning of a new industry in which glass as a new type of "dry goods" may become as important among textiles as cotton, wool, silk or rayon.

Broad Field Opens

Industrial possibilities of "spun-glass wool," by which name the product is now known, occupy the focus of present research. The fibers

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Laval Wins Vote On Peace Scheme In Paris Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 17—Dramatically defending the "Paris Peace Proposals" as the only alternative to an extension of the Italo-Ethiopian war into a European conflict, Premier Pierre Laval today won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 304 for and 252 against.

Despite this victory, however, Premier Laval leaves for Geneva tonight with the Franco-British peace plan virtually disavowed by a majority of the French Parliament. The narrow margin of 52 votes is the smallest he has yet received, only the abstention from a vote of numerous Radical Party deputies permitting the Cabinet to survive, after all the parties of the Left—which constitute the parliamentary majority—had condemned his foreign policy as weakening the League system of collective security which is the basis of France's own safety.

Debate Set for Dec. 27

The Socialist demand for immediate debate provoked the vote. Premier Laval accepted Dec. 27 as the date for an extended debate and putting the question of confidence finally obtained a victory for the Government after a stormy session.

Only a minority of deputies applauded M. Laval's statement, which consisted essentially of a plea that France and Britain were merely carrying out the mandate entrusted to them by the League of Nations to seek a conciliatory solution of conflict.

Despite the lack of enthusiasm the Government won its vote of confidence, 306 to 242.

The French Premier and Foreign

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Hoover Offers Relief Plan; G. O. P. Seeks Full War Chest

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, in a caustic indictment of the New Deal, demanded last night the removal of relief into a decentralized setup based on "the voluntary spirit of human service."

In an atmosphere of a national political convention the former Republican President proposed in an address to the members of the John Marshall Republican Club and their men and women guests in a hotel banquet room bedecked with American flags and Christmas decorations, a fourfold plan to decentralize relief control, cut government allotments to states by more than half and "relieve human distress which suffers enough without the poison of politics in its bread."

"California, Here I Come"

An orchestra played "California, Here I Come," and the crowd stood and cheered as Mr. Hoover, introduced as the "most distinguished leader of our party," began his speech.

His relief plan, he said, would "go far to assure a clean election." He declared, "People on relief have suffered enough from having playboys take America apart to see how the wheels go round."

Hoover Text

Mr. Hoover's text follows:

It was a pleasure to accept your invitation to debate national policies. There has been no time in two generations when it is more needed that men stand up and discuss public questions. The welfare of our people can make progress only upon the sunlit road of frank debate. The witchery of half truth fades only under the exposure of discussion. And there is only disaster in the dark alleys of inspired propaganda. There ideals and men are assassinated with poisonous whisperings.

I have recently discussed the New Deal at Oakland and again at New York. Since then President Roosevelt at Atlanta has entered the debate in defense of the New Deal—particularly its spending,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Lobby sentiment at the Republican National Committee left no doubt that at the present moment Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Col. Frank Knox of Chicago are the leading contenders for the presidential nomination of 1936.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan was named on all sides as a possible compromise. There was some talk of Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa.

So far as delegates to the committee were concerned, both former President Hoover and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho are definitely out.

This was the sum total of the back-stage gossip as to candidates, as the committee members chose Tuesday, June 9, in Cleveland, for the date and place for the convention, in what is likely to be one of the bitterest political campaigns in recent history. By the end of that week in June, the Republican presidential candidate will almost certainly be named.

Chances of Victory

As to the prospects of beating the Democrats in 1936, that was the all-prevalent question before the group of men and women composing the Republican National Committee here, though for the moment they were more concerned with laying the necessary details for the forthcoming convention than in issuing campaign statements.

The attitude to the campaign was conveyed in the general mood and

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Phones Are Added To Equipment Of Trucks in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAM, Maine, Dec. 17—Humming telephone wires which connect scattered forest settlements in this region are making truck drivers hereabouts hum a merry tune.

As these drivers pilot their heavily loaded trucks over the lonely woods and glance up occasionally at the telephone lines, they have good cause to hum—for those wires mean safety in any emergency.

The trucks carry telephone test boxes. If a truck breaks down, freezes or gets stuck in a drift, all the driver need do is bring out his portable test box, shinny up a telegraph pole, plug in and call for help!

It has worked every time so far, say old timers of the forests who marvel at this latest safety scheme.

Driving a truck loaded with wood over Maine's forest roads in winter at best is a man's job. For half a century wood was always toted from the forest in winter on sleds. Then came the motortruck and much of the hauling was done in the summer. When the snow plow kept the roads open, all year service was made possible. Next came heaters for the trucks to keep drivers warm in this rigorous land.

The success of these rapidly increasing safeguards is winning over the old loggers who at first shook their heads in doubt. And of course the truck drivers are still giving three cheers.

Car Insurance Challenged By Brokers Group

Move to Take Issue Into Court Fails to Get Support of DeCelles

Boston Today—*also sees*—Anti-Saloon League head ask Rotch to reconsider ruling that WPA will not interfere with drinking—Aubrey Williams give endorsement to Rotch's conduct of office—District Attorney to get names in teachers' job sale case—City Council reject engineering efficiency and economy plan for city.

Motor Insurance—Test Case in Courts Is Urged

Prospect for materially higher compulsory automobile insurance rates, and even an end of the whole compulsory insurance scheme, loomed in Boston today. Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles disclosed at noon that he had been approached by several insurance firms seeking his co-operation in friendly suits to test the legal aspects of the law, suddenly and unexpectedly injected into the insurance picture by a State Supreme Court decision.

The Commissioner declined to co-operate in the suits, pending opportunity to organize his forces and seek some way out of the dilemma. Most apparent way out today seemed to lie in repeal by the State Legislature of a law passed away back in 1820. This law held that any driver violating rules of the road is liable for damages whether or not negligence is proven. This makes a simple violation the basis for collection of damages on compulsory policies without necessity for proving negligence. This has the effect of greatly increasing liability of insurance firms.

Dormant for 115 years, the law was projected into the focus of public interest today because the Supreme Court has allowed damages under the old law.

It was noted that the law was passed decades before the automobile was ever thought of. It is so antiquated, Commissioner DeCelles pointed out, that the circumstances of the horse drawing a wagon or sled having three bells was considered sufficient to prevent recovery of damages in some instances.

The law, however, the Supreme Court held, still stands and its provisions admit of no exceptions.

Liquor—Rotch Ruling On WPA Workers Protested

WPA workers in Massachusetts—supported by the people's money—can buy liquor and keep their jobs, Arthur G. Rotch, WPA administrator ruled today.

"We have no exact ruling on liquor purchases by our workers," said Mr. Rotch, this morning, "but so long as a worker does not allow liquor to interfere with his work he will not be ineligible for WPA relief."

This ruling in Massachusetts is in direct reversal of Colorado's new WPA ruling which bars all workers from spending government relief funds for liquor under the penalty of expulsion from relief rolls.

Last week in Colorado a WPA worker struck and killed a mother and her daughter when he was driving his car while under the influence of liquor. When PWA administrator Paul D. Shriver heard the news he issued a strong order: "Any one who has the money to buy liquor does not need federal relief. Drinking on or off the job will be grounds for dismissal."

Informed of this event, Massachusetts Administrator Rotch said today: "I believe that such a rule interferes with an individual's personal rights. Reasonable use of liquor is permitted for WPA workers in Massachusetts."

Speaking for the Anti-Saloon League, Superintendent Arthur J. Davis advised Mr. Rotch to "reconsider his attitude." "The average citizen," he continued, "is not willing to be taxed for the necessary support of those in stringent circumstances. Few will long be willing to provide funds for the purchase of alcoholic liquors by those on Government relief."

Rotch—His Record Praised by WPA Official

Arthur G. Rotch's record as Massachusetts WPA administrator—subject to repeated attacks recently by local politicians and Governor Curley—received high praise last night from high authority. Praiser was Aubrey Williams, assistant national administrator of the WPA.

Mr. Williams came to Boston to speak at the Ford Hall Youth Forum on the New Youth Administration, a WPA subdivision he heads. He took time out however to heartily and publicly endorse Mr. Rotch and to bluntly discredit Governor Curley's recent statement that the WPA administration in Massachusetts is being investigated.

Said Mr. Williams: "Investigate Arthur Rotch? I should say not. We folk in Washington think he is a very fine and competent person. He

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Supreme Court Cuts Christmas Recess

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — Washington is heading into its liveliest days. Just as Ethiopia has a rainy season, Congress has its busy season. It will be busier than usual this year, too, by the sudden decision of the Supreme Court to cut short its customary extended holiday recess by one week, to return Jan. 6 instead of Jan. 13. It is expected that the court will drop a few big legal bombs into the midst of the busy season, on that fateful Monday, Jan. 6, which will make the capital more than ever the center of national attention.

The brief word that the court would cut its recess short came indirectly. Usually the court recesses three weeks, over the Christmas holiday. This would mean a resumption of hearings Monday, Jan. 13. But a formal order was assigned to a case for "argument Jan. 6 next" revealing the alteration in procedure, and causing speculation as to whether or not the court would hand down its momentous decision on the AAA or Bankhead case, or even TVA, at that time.

Speedy Decision

This would be very fast work, it is agreed, but it is taken for granted that the court will do everything in its power to bring a quick decision on issues that are so vital.

As the calendar now stands, of important dates which begin to fall in another fortnight, here is what lies ahead:

Jan. 3 (Friday) Congress meets.

Jan. 6—President's annual message.

Supreme Court re-assembles.

Jan. 7—Budget message.

Jan. 9—Democratic National Committee meets.

Busier Than Ever

The President's annual message might be dispatched on the first day Congress meets, and the budget message the day thereafter, but usually Congress adjourns after a brief preliminary meeting, and takes another day for organizing, which would postpone these matters till the first of the week.

With these two White House messages, the burst of legislative activity from returned congressman, the prospect of some major court decisions, and the imminence of a presidential election, affairs will buzz in Washington at the new year in livelier fashion than in months past.

Supreme Court Hears Processing Tax Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court listened yesterday to arguments of attorneys for eight Louisiana rice millers seeking an injunction against collection of processing taxes until AAA's constitutionality is decided. On Thursday, it will hear pros and cons of the validity of the Tennessee Valley Act.

John P. Bullington of Houston, Texas, counsel for the rice millers, told the tribunal the accepted legal theory that injunctions could not be granted to stop collection of taxes did not apply to the processing levies because they are "illegal actions."

The Government argues that the millers should "pay first and litigate later."

Gun Collects Sea Bottom Sediment More Than Mile Below the Surface

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—A new gun which brings back from the ocean depths a record of the earth of millions of years ago was exhibited yesterday by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Known as a "core sampler," it provides scientists with a tool for studying sediments on ocean bottoms, which occupy nearly three quarters of the earth's surface. These sediments are known to be different in some respects from those found on dry land, being particularly high in radium content.

The gun consists essentially of a heavy steel weight which also serves as a breech. From this a 10-foot long tube is fired into the ocean bottom when the instruments reaches it. The tube is fitted with a hard-steel bit and contains a sampler tube which gathers and retains the sediment.

When the weight strikes the bottom after being lowered from a ship at the end of a long cable the shock sets off a charge of high-explosive powder in the same manner that a rifle is fired. The explosion drives the bit directly downard, the depth it reaches depending on the amount of powder used and the depth of the water. When necessary the bit can be driven through solid stone.

Used experimentally last summer from the ship Atlantis of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the device successfully brought back samples from depths up to more than one and one-third miles. Carnegie Institution scientists believe it can be used even at depths of six miles.

One sample of the ocean bottom 250 miles off the New Jersey coast and 7200 feet below the surface showed the area was once a section of the eastern coast line beach. This beach is now covered to a depth of several feet by typical ocean sediment, a probable accumulation of millions of years.

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Texas Law Makes Amarillo Bone Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—Amarillo has been practically bone dry since Nov. 18, when the State Attorney's office advised that Gov. James Allred's signing of Texas' new liquor bill made the Dean Law, under which local druggists had been legally dispensing liquor for months, no longer effective.

With the signing of the new bill, enforcement reverts to county officials rather than district courts, since liquor law violation in local option dry territory comprises a misdemeanor rather than a felony offense.

Simultaneous with the new ruling, through their secretary, Cal Ray, the Amarillo Retail Druggist Association announced that 33 stores, operating legally with state and federal permits conforming to the now defunct Dean Law, had passed a resolution whereby druggists "resolved" to co-operate with officers in upholding the new state statute which became effective Nov. 16. Stocks have been inventoried and placed under lock and key until Potter County citizens see fit to again put the wet and dry question to a legal "local option" election.

Kansas Returns to Farms

Kansas farms increased from 166,042 to 174,589 during the last five years, with a decrease from 282.9 to 275 acres in average size, and from $13,738 to $8469 in average value, the Federal Census Bureau reported.

LEG OF LAMB AND LOIN OF PORK

Here's a tip! Sprinkle a heaping teaspoonful of *Bell's* Seasoning over the leg of lamb or loin of pork before roasting. This adds the chef's touch—gives a new spicy zest to lamb and pork. And have you tried the new *Bell's Prepared Dressing* for stuffing poultry, meat and fish? It's ready to use! Costs only 15c. (Bell's Seasoning, 10c. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping.) Send for free recipe booklet of Cooking Secrets.

Write, WM. G. BELL CO. 189 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Laval Wins Vote On Peace Scheme In Paris Chamber

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister was greeted by loud boos from Socialists and Communists, and ominous silence from the Radicals, as he returned to the Government bench from the rostrum of the Chamber. Although unwilling to overthrow him, for reasons of internal politics, a majority of the Chamber showed plainly today that it rejected M. Laval's argument that war was the only alternative to the Paris compromise project and indicated its desire for a policy of closer fidelity to the League and its doctrines of collective security.

In Complete Accord

Reviewing the events leading up to the controversial Paris conference with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, whence came the Anglo-French proposals, Premier Laval declared that the meeting "resulted in joint elaboration—after a complete accord had been reached—of the plan whose details are now known. We fixed the formulas which would serve as a basis for new negotiations with the view to a friendly settlement. They represent—I do not hesitate to affirm it—the limit, the extreme limit, of our efforts. Did we have a right to act thus? Were we qualified to do as we have done? I answer yes, without any hesitation."

League Gave Mandate

Recalling the proposal of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Premier of Belgium, Nov. 2, inviting the French and British Governments to continue their work of conciliation, M. Laval declared: "This is the decisive response to those who reproach us with having usurped I know not what authority inherent only in the League. It is in accord with the League and for it that we have acted. We have never pretended that our suggestion should be imposed either on the parties involved or on other member-states of the League."

Not a Reward for Aggression

M. Laval emphatically denied charges that the proposals "put a premium on aggression." In the first place, he said, "We have only elaborated a plan. It was not for us to take any decision. We have accomplished the mission entrusted to us by the League. It is now up to the League to decide."

"But I reject as unjust, incorrect criticism of our project that it rewards aggression. One has only to compare the plan of the Conciliation Committee of Five with the Paris proposals to perceive that the same principle inspires them both."

War Seen as Alternative

Asking if critics of the plan would have recourse to rigid application of sanctions, military measures included, Premier Laval rejected such procedure as leading to extension of the war to Europe, stating: "I repeat in the name of a country which respects its engagements and which under Paragraph III, Article XVI of the League Covenant, might become engaged in war, that I see no other alternative system.

"It is to avert the risk of extending the war to Europe," Premier Laval declared, "that I have preferred—I proclaim it proudly—to propose formulas which would lead us, if accepted by the governments concerned, to a peaceful solution of the conflict, that would be honorable and just since it carries the seal of the League's approval."

Avoided Military Sanctions

Tracing the diplomatic developments of this compromise, M. Laval revealed that "even before hostilities broke out we reached an agreement with the British Government" not to apply any military sanctions and not to adopt any measures which would lead to a naval blockade.

"In a word, we deliberately rejected anything that might provoke an extension of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict to Europe. In conversations, even before the fighting began, and before the Co-ordination Committee was established, we envisaged, with English ministers, Sir Samuel Hoare and Anthony Eden, measures of economic pressure which could be adopted with a view to putting an end to the conflict. Concerning certain of these measures, the severest, I remember having expressed the wish that they be not applied until after failure through Italian rejection—if that should come about—of a new attempt at conciliation."

Bandit Captures, Frees Venezuelan Boy Scouts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 17 (AP)—A dispatch to the newspaper Anoite from Bahia, Brazil, said yesterday 20 Venezuelan Boy Scouts had arrived there reporting they had been held prisoners by a bandit in the interior.

The youths were said to have stated that the bandit called Lampeao (which means "lamppost") seized them while they were crossing the continent afoot after leaving Venezuela, Dec. 12, 1934. They said their arms, ammunition and clothing were taken from them, but that they were liberated after one of Lampeao's women companions interceded in their behalf, the dispatch reported.

College Adds Courses In Self-Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—A program in self-development that will sponsor moral and social leadership in the community has been added to the curricula of Hunter College by Dean Hannah M. Egan for co-ordination with the vocational and educational guidance plan instituted for students there this year.

Activities under the plan cover the four years of college life, with the general objective of meeting the problem of individual differences. It has been resolved into the four elements of honor, relating to the questions of right and duty, dishonorable behavior and the ethics of propaganda and loyalty; social usage as it concerns "courtesy based on a recognition of individual human dignity"; aesthetics, which includes personal appearance, and tradition as it relates to academic activities and institutions.

British Proposal Abandons Ratios For Big Navies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 17—In an atmosphere more receptive than has attended any previous proposal at the Naval Conference, the British delegation today launched a revised scheme for the limitation of the world's navies.

Assuming continuation of the ratio system impossible, they proposed that the naval powers shall each decide upon future building programs for a six-year period and agree voluntarily to keep within announced limits for that length of time.

New Turn in Progress

Details of the scheme were outlined to both the Japanese and American delegations before formal presentation at the full conference session today, and both groups are known to have expressed willingness to consider the plan sympathetically.

The British proposal marks a new turn in the progress of the conference, which until today had been deadlocked over Japan's demand for naval parity with the United States.

Would Disclose Plans

While even if accepted in full the scheme would fall far short of present treaties as a device for securing effective naval limitation, it would at least channel the course of naval rivalry for six years and defer complete collapse of all limitation.

As far as the United States is concerned, acceptance of the proposal would occasion no change in existing naval plans since Congress has already committed itself to a construction program which aims at treaty strength in 1942, thereby covering the same period the British would cover by a "gentlemen's agreement."

Avoids "Inferior" Ratio

The purpose of the scheme is primarily to meet Japanese objection to an established inferiority. Under it they would not commit themselves to an inferior ratio but merely let others know in advance what they intend to build. The plan would retain at least frankness in naval rivalry.

Objection to the plan comes primarily from French and Italian delegates who are unwilling to commit themselves in advance for that period, although they would consider it for successive two-year periods.

Japanese Maneuvers

Behind this constructive turn of the conference the Japanese continued maneuvers which can have as an objective nothing other than to drive a wedge into the striking similarity which has marked British and American attitudes toward every question so far raised.

It is learned authoritatively that the Japanese proposed during their private conversation with the British delegates a common upper limit for all navies, with a special provision permitting Britain alone to build above it. They expressed almost no concern over how much more the British might build just so long as the United States was held at the Japanese level.

In this connection it is reported that the Anglo-American understanding on naval problems goes much further than the press or the public has as yet had any reason to suppose.

Drinkers Excluded From Denver Relief

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo.

ALL persons who drink liquor were ordered removed from relief rolls by Paul D. Shriver, WPA Administrator, after the car of a WPA worker killed a mother and her daughter.

"Anyone who has the money to buy liquor does not need federal relief," said Mr. Shriver.

"Drinking on or off the job will be ground for dismissal."

United Labor Front Against WPA Wages In Iowa Is Sought

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 17 (AP)—Unemployed and labor union delegates to a mass meeting which called a statewide strike of WPA workers effective Jan. 2, yesterday sought support of craft union and unemployed organizations to present a "united front."

The unions were asked to adopt resolutions favoring the strike as a protest against WPA wage rates. J. C. Lewis, State Federation of Labor president and presiding officer at the meeting yesterday, said the strike was not called by the state federation but by the "30 classes of organizations" represented.

He said that unless WPA officials complied with demands for a general 10 per cent increase in wages for all WPA workers an attempt would be made to stop every project in the State.

L. S. Hill, Iowa Works Progress Administrator, declined to comment on the strike threat. J. C. Pryor, state relief administrator, said he called Mr. Lewis's attention to a relief ruling that works progress strikers would not receive relief aid.

About 26,000 persons would be affected if the strike were successful, but only a small proportion were reported members responsible to union strike orders.

What's Going On in the Arts

Harry Sutton Jr.

THE Guild of Boston Artists has a surprise exhibition during this fortnight. Harry Sutton Jr. offers several of portraits in which a quite special subject is depicted, namely, the sky.

Mr. Sutton has not treated the heavenly regions as another part of a landscape, or picture of the outdoors. He omits the earth entirely, focuses attention upon the sun and moon, the clouds and ether. Mr. Sutton's pictures are startling. Some are beautiful, some are bold. All convey a strong, emphatic visualization, which may be for some persons a handsome picture, for others a powerful symbol. The irradiant orbit of the sun has been a subject for the artist down the ages; in each age it referred to a particular legend. It appears in the lore of Orient and Occident. Mr. Sutton is no impressionist, merely reporting in a bright palette what his eye sees. He dwells upon the poetic, the cosmic aspect. Clouds, moon and color are imbued with expressive signficance. Onlookers who are in accord with his emotional response to natural phenomena cannot help being greatly moved by these oils. For us they were impressive in the fact that the artist displays his own excitement over the ideas, and that he has risen to the occasion with a large, adequate technique. Not often are there pictures shown at the Guild with such personal expressiveness.

Doll and Richards

Etchings and drypoints by Alfred Hutty are shown at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Mr. Hutty has reaped many awards. His etchings display capable craft and a poetic imagination. His favorite subject the tree is handled with individualization and discernment of shape, lines of growth and other qualifying features. Occasionally he tends to stress lines of design emphasizing certain curves beyond naturalistic possibility.

At the same gallery there are shown the annual Christmas attractions, miniatures in wax realistically modeled and colored by Ethel Frances Mundy; wood carvings of wild fowl, adapted for book ends, by Lewis Webb Hill, and landscapes in pastel of New England, by Kate Leah Cotharin. D. A.

Stage and Music Notes

The only theater opening of the week will be "Ceiling Zero," aviation melodrama, at the Copley Saturday night.

In its seventh week at the Plymouth is the rowdy farce, "Three Men on a Horse."

The new Ziegfeld Follies will open Christmas Night at the Opera House.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony, Mr. Toscanini conducting, will give concerts in Symphony Hall, March 16 and 17.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, led by Mr. Stokowski, will play in Boston, April 14, in a hall to be decided on.

FOR PARTY SANDWICHES AND SALADS

THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT

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A SIMPLE RECIPE FOR A DELICIOUS DINNER

EASY TO PREPARE

Spaghetti Royal

1 Package Mueller's Spaghetti
7 Slices lean bacon
¼ Pound snappy cheese, minced
1 Can tomato soup
1 Can water
1 Small onion, chopped fine

Parboil the spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Panbroil the bacon. Place in a baking dish alternate layers of spaghetti dotted with pieces of minced cheese and bacon and repeat until all the ingredients are used up. Mix the onion with the tomato soup and water and pour over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Macaroni may be substituted for the spaghetti.

ECONOMICAL

MUELLER'S SPAGHETTI

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Princesses in Ermine and Joe Mara Of the Automat Open Opera Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Even society came on time and the Metropolitan opened its thirty-first season of grand opera last night with dazzling new scenery, a crowded house and Bori, Tibbett and Crooks in the leading roles of "La Traviata."

Out front, Lucrezia Bori, dazzling in red wig and elaborate lace and white hooped skirt, sang the role of a courtesan who loves too well, then really loves and finally renounces Richard Crooks, her lover, to please his family.

There were great applause and curtain calls for the veterans Bori and Crooks, who carried the first act, set in a seventeenth century salon of yellow drapes and tables newly designed.

Backstage, Lawrence Tibbett applied his whiskers, tested his voice with the traditional "ah ah ah's"—and stepped into the second act to an ovation. Society in the golden horseshoe trained its opera glasses. Those in the fifth gallery risked their necks hanging over the railings.

Manager Edward Johnson, nervous but pleased, fidgeted off stage in the midst of stage hands.

"I'm delighted," said Mr. Johnson, Canadian-born successor to the retired Gatti Casazza. "Telegrams of congratulations are pouring in from friends in Canada. Some of them are in the audience.

"There's a grand new spirit—in the audience, among the cast and backstage. I feel that we're an international organization now. Radio will carry many of our performances this year to the nation, Canada—and even to Europe."

Every seat and every inch of standing space in the refurbished auditorium was taken by 4200 persons.

For the first time an almost entirely American regime was guiding the "Met." Edward Johnson, the recently appointed manager, is Canadian born but a United States citizen.

The new ballet corps is American, as were two of "La Traviata's" principals — Richard Crooks and Lawrence Tibbett. The third principal, Lucrezia Bori, has lived here 20 years.

Ermine wraps were as common as spinach in the corridors, where Lily Pons, in garnet velvet, went about giving her autograph.

There was Princess Engalitcheff, California's "silver queen," in ermine, pink chiffon, emeralds, a long strand of pearls and four diamond bracelets.

There was Princess Stefanie, who boasts close kinship to a Czar, and American-born Princess Thurn and Taxis, who married a Hungarian and who appeared in pearls, diamonds, rubies and red velvet.

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, came smilingly across the foyer alone, simply dressed in black velvet with white gloves and a white lace scarf.

Ropes of emeralds clanked on Ganna Walska, the singer, former wife of Harold McCormick of Chicago. One of the prettiest "debs" in the house was fair-haired Jane Pope, who "came out" at a big Newport ball.

She was a picture in stiff white slipper satin with puff sleeves, long white gloves and a white gardenia in her hair.

Mr. Johnson ate glacé fantaisie in the blue and silver barroom lounge with his brother, Frederick Johnson of Detroit, and their two daughters.

The first "standees" arrived at 2:15 p. m., and stood for nine hours to see the opera. Heading the line was Joseph Mara, who works in an automat and who said "I'm a regular opera patron."

Winnipeg Offers $32,009,000 For Rival Power Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Negotiations have been opened up between the city of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Company for the purchase of the latter concern's interests in the city, involving the electric traction system, suburban transportation system, gas supply and interlocking power supply companies.

It has been revealed at the city hall that the municipal committee handling the matter has made an offer to the private company of $32,009,000 for its entire holdings. The company, however, wants $55,000,000.

The deal, if put through, would be the largest in the history of Winnipeg. The city is a competitor of the Winnipeg Electric Company in the domestic and industrial power supply field, operating its own hydroelectric system, which has been a factor in bringing the price of power to a level said to be lower than anywhere else on the continent.

Planet Mercury a Hot Spot

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—Noonday temperature at equatorial regions of Mercury, nearest planet to the sun, is high enough to melt lead. Mt. Wilson Carnegie Institution of Washington scientists reported today the planet's temperature directly beneath the sun varies 234 degrees Fahrenheit with the position of the planet in its orbit. Sometimes it is as high as 741.6 degrees, other times as low as 507.6. Water boils at 212 degrees.

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Pure Lard	2	1 Lb Pkgs	29c
None Such	Mince Meat	Pkg	10c
Mild Cheese	Whole Milk Variety	Lb	23c
Sugar	Confectioner's or Brown	3 1 Lb Pkgs	20c
Seedless Raisins	3	15 oz Pkgs	20c
Walnuts	Large California Red Stamped	Lb	23c
Mixed Nuts	Pecans - Filberts - Brazils - Almonds	Lb	25c
Dromedary Dates	2	Pkgs	25c
Molasses	Finest Light New Orleans 26 oz. Tin 25c	2 12 oz Tins	27c
Molasses	Richmond Fancy Baking	12 oz Tin	10c
Eveready	Peeled Apricots	2 No 1 Tins	25c
Snowdrift	Shortening	1 Lb Ctn	19c

Headquarters for Candy

For Gifts or Filling the Stockings - Unusual Values for the Holiday

CHOCOLATES	Sweethome Assorted	1 Lb Box	27c
CHOCOLATES	Millbrook	1 Lb Box	39c
CHOCOLATES	Extra Fancy A Christmas Gift Suggestion	2½ Lb Box	99c
NESTLE'S BARS	Milk or Almond	2 ½ Lb Bars	25c
RIBBON CANDY		2 Lb Box	35c
HARD CANDY	4 Varieties	1 Lb Jar	25c
CANDY CANES	Wrapped in Cellophane	3 for each	10c
CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS	Hard Candies	10c	
MOLASSES CHIPS		14 oz Box	29c
THIN MINTS	Chocolate Patties	1 Lb Box	19c
PEPPERMINT PATTIES		Lb Box	23c

FRUIT CAKE

Rich, dark holiday cakes made from an old English recipe. Give one as a gift.

1 lb 2 oz EACH 25c — 2 lb 6 oz EACH 69c

Special Gift Cake 4 Lb 10 oz EACH 99c
Light Fruit EACH 19c

PEEL	Lemon, Orange, Citron or Mixed Fruits	3 oz Pkg	9c
BURNETT'S	or Baker's Vanilla	2 oz Bot	25c
VANILLA	Dainty Dot	2 oz Bot	21c
CURRANTS	Fancy Plump	11 oz Pkg	14c
MARVIN DATES	Pitted	7¼ oz Pkg	10c
SMYRNA FIGS	Imported	Lb Pkg	27c
FRIEND'S MINCE MEAT		28 oz Tin	25c
WHIPPLE'S MINCE MEAT		Qt Jar	29c
BELL'S SEASONING		Pkg	9c
R&R PLUM PUDDING		No 1 Tin	27c
CRISCO	3 Lb Tin 55c	1 Lb Tin	19c
FLAKO PIE CRUST	2	8 oz Pkgs	25c
COMMON CRACKERS		1 Lb Pkg	21c
CHOCOLATE COOKIES	N.B.C.	Lb	17c
O-SO GOOD COOKIES		2 Pkgs	19c
SWEET CIDER	½ Gal Jug 23c	Gal Jug	35c

FRESH BREAD

LONG LOAF or MILK BREAD		20 oz Loaf	9c
PRIZE WHITE BREAD		20 oz Loaf	8c
FIG and HONEY BREAD	Jean's Special	Loaf	14c

Fruits and Vegetables

APPLES	Stayman Winesap	6 Lbs	25c
APPLES	Native McIntosh	5 Lbs	25c
LETTUCE	California Iceberg	2 Heads	15c
GRAPEFRUIT	Florida - Medium Size	3 For	19c
ORANGES	Florida - Large Size	Doz	35c
YELLOW TURNIP		5 Lbs	10c

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BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, said today that PWA by spending $260,000,000 for steel in the last two years had created 400,000 man hours of new employment in the steel industry.

Greece—King Calls Election in January

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens — King George II dissolved the Assembly and called a national election for Jan. 26. This was the next logical step in the monarch's effort to get Greece back on a democratic basis. There were rumors that both former Premier Tsaldaris and the ultra-conservative groups were maneuvering for power.

The result was an immediate step by the King, lifting the dispute out of the hands of backstage politics and placing it in the hands of the voters. It is presumed the King will make every effort to keep the election and the campaign as free from illegal pressure and fraud as possible.

Reich—Communist Leader Executed

Berlin (AP) — Rudolph Claus, German Communist leader, was executed after Reichsführer Hitler refused him clemency. Claus was sentenced by the National Socialist tribunal, the people's court, for fomenting high treason, last July 25. He was a former associate of Max Hoelz, leader of postwar revolts in Germany.

At the same time, the death sentence of another Communist, former Reichstag Deputy Albert Kayser, 36, was commuted to life imprisonment by Herr Hitler. Kayser also had been sentenced for high treason.

Mexico—Cardenas Holds Grasp, Despite Calles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F. — President Cárdenas' hold on the quicksilver of Mexican politics appears measurably strengthened, following the return from exile of his chief opponent, former President Calles, and a tense series of events. The Mexican Senate summarily removed four state governors, Calles supporters, for treason. The federal garrisons in those states were heavily strengthened. General Calles was under heavy police guard at his house here, and many of his former allies were either afraid or unwilling to ally themselves openly with him.

President Cárdenas then issued a message to consumate the house-cleaning, saying, "You should have confidence in the stability of our institutions and in the support which is enjoyed by the Government. These make impossible any disturbance of the peace."

The Calles machine further dismantled: Page 1.

Relief—Direct Federal Money Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Harry L. Hopkins today refused to accede to requests from Iowa and Nebraska for more money for direct relief. "No more money for any states," he told the Governors from these states.

Canada—Motor Industry Hits U. S. Treaty

Ottawa (AP) — Canadian automobile manufacturers demanded repeal of concessions made to the United States on motorcar tariffs under the new trade treaty.

The Automobile Chamber of Commerce presented a brief asking the intermediate tariff be raised from 17½ per cent, the level of the general tariff, and for restoration of the 5 per cent excise tax on cars imported from the United States which in consequence of the treaty would be cut to 3 per cent.

Cuba—Supposed Political Kidnapers Taken

Havana (AP) — Nicolas Castano, when he was rescued from kidnapers after being held a week, informed Secretary of the Interior Maximiliano Smith that he was unharmed and no ransom had been paid. It was understood $500,000 had been demanded for the release of Mr. Castano, whom soldiers found with his chauffeur in a house near the town of San Antonio de las Vegas.

Army headquarters announced the capture of Rafael Ponce, who Army Major Granero said directed the kidnaping. Lilio Estevez and Vicente Martinez, who police said were guarding Castano and the chauffeur, were also held.

Police expressed the belief Leftist revolutionary groups were behind Castano's kidnaping. Thousands of soldiers, sailors and police had searched for him.

Liner—Replacing Leviathan Figured at $11,900,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The United States Lines will build a superliner, or speedliner as the Germans call it, to replace the Leviathan, at a cost of $11,900,000. The contract was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company just a few hours before the Lines would by law have had to pay a $1,000,000 penalty for failing to replace the retired Leviathan.

Plans are said to call for a 33,000-ton ship, 714 feet long, with speed "in excess of 20 knots per hour."

LaGuardia Asks Culture Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Mayor LaGuardia has requested the Municipal Art Committee to consider immediately a proposal to ask the 1936 Legislature to authorize the adding of a nickel on every $100 worth of realty taxes in New York City to finance a municipally subsidized art center.

It has been nearly a year since the Fusion executive first gave form to his plan to make the city government the official patron of the arts here in a combination under one roof of symphony concerts, opera, drama and art in a cultural project that would be the envy of the cities of the Old World where this development already obtains in excelsis.

His aim was to make these arts available to the poorest citizen and the committee he then organized to study ways and means of establishing the huge-scale project has since gained assurance of full cooperation from the Metropolitan Opera Company and is seeking a like tender from the Philharmonic Symphony Society.

The tax-funding scheme, however, is the first public essay by the Mayor on the practical features of the plan, and he made it clear that it was intended only as a "feeler" for discussion. Two years of the 5-cent tax would be enough, he said, for, with popular prices the rule and a city avid for opportunities in culture and appreciation, the center would quickly become self-supporting. He stressed the success of the tax plan for like projects in other American cities, in particular remarking the system whereby San Francisco is able to maintain a municipal orchestra with a tax of 1 cent on each $100 worth of taxes.

General appropriations of the Mayor's proposal was had today from members of the committee, with Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, pledging his organization to help forward it "both in the early and final stages."

Jonas Lie, president of the National Academy of Design, made a like commitment for his group, and David Mannes, head of the Mannes Music School and director of concerts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, praised the plan as raising a "shining standard in the development of art and music in New York."

Labor Board Orders Return of Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—In requiring that the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit take back seven employees, found to have been discharged for union activities, the National Labor Relations Board moves to new ground. A precedent is created of far-reaching significance, and basis is laid for an important legal test.

Not only must the company take its seven workers, under the decision, but it must pay them back wages from the time of their discharge, at the rates they were getting when dismissed.

A review of this order of the labor board was asked today in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, by the company, according to information received here. The company's petition asked that the order be set aside and the NLRB restrained.

Besides requiring the company to reinstate the seven union employees, the decision orders it to cease interfering with the employees' rights to join unions and bargain collectively, through agents of their own choosing. The firm likewise is directed to end the employment of detectives to report on union activities or to join unions to obtain information, and to cease "any practices tending to discourage union membership."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Deutschland	New York, Dec. 18, 12 m	Dec. 18, 1:00 pm	Dec. 18, 8:00 pm
American Farmer	New York, Dec. 20	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm	Dec. 20, 8:00 am
American Importer	New York, Dec. 21	Dec. 20, 8:00 pm	Dec. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 30	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

*Must be specially addressed.

Robes of Glass In Glass Houses Now on the Way

(Continued from Page 1)

are twisted into thread and with this manufactured rope, string, insulating pads, fireproof garments, theater screens, and a host of allied products.

Success in this field, and success is already assured, means branching out into the manufacture of glass awnings, tentage, bed covering, tapestry and eventually articles of clothing. Spun glass wool appears very likely to invade every field in which monopolies have been enjoyed by other textiles for so long. Even the future costuming of Broadway ballets—in glass, seems not an impossible prediction, coming from the researchers themselves.

Will Be Large Factory

The new factory will contain 55,000 feet of floor space with an initial frontage of 240 feet, according to Alfred Vaksdal, plant engineer. A great glass melting furnace capable of handling 24 tons of raw material each day, will be installed. A boiler plant 36 by 40 feet will be built.

Observers point out that the speed with which plans for the new plant are being rushed indicates the importance of this new development. The results achieved by research have been so encouraging that those in charge wish to secure adequate plant facilities for production at the earliest possible moment.

Glass wool was first developed in Germany, but its revolutionary possibilities were discovered in America, where "spun wool" became known as navy wool, because of its use for insulation in battleships.

Has Various New Uses

Lately it has enjoyed considerable popularity in industrial fields where heat insulation is desired for the wall spaces of frame houses, and for filtering units for air lines on air-conditioning equipment.

Among the discoveries which astonished researchers when they began work on the new textile was its pliancy. The molten glass is forced through tiny orifices under terrific pressure. When hardened, the fibers are so fine that nearly 90 are needed to form the equivalent of No. 60 thread.

Can Be Spun Into Yarn

Yet it can be spun into yarn and woven on standard textile looms. Its strength is almost unbelievable. It can withstand by actual tests pressures up to 1,000,000 pounds a square inch.

In the chemical laboratory it has been found excellent for insulation and filters. As insulating material its exceptionally light weight is highly desirable and likewise the high absorption power for both sound and heat rays. In filters it is unusually resistant to acids and other corrosives.

Girls in Ohio Plant Knit and Embroider With New Glass Yarn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Glass is one of man's oldest known materials, and which is used, someone has pointed out, from the cradle through life by everyone in one manner or another, now has definite possibilities for almost limitless use in flexible form.

A process being developed by the Owens-Illinois Company in Newark, Ohio, enables molten glass to be assembled on a conveyer line in a fluffy mass, a downy substance that can be wound on spools and twisted into silklike thread and yarn on regular textile machines.

Glass technicians have discovered that one pound of glass can be drawn into a single strand of pure glass measuring more than 31,000,000 feet, so fine that 100 of such fibers are required to form a thread the size of the familiar No. 50 usually found in every housewife's sewing kit.

Girls Knit With It

Just to see what could be done with this new material as a fabric, a few girls employed in the plant where glass is being produced in this new form obtained several spools of it from the laboratory. One embroidered a dolly, a lacy bit of ornament that cannot be distinguished from dollies of linen and other common fabrics except under close scrutiny.

Another girl crocheted a woman's hat, using blue yarn of 100 per cent glass of the same content as a blue bottle. She then knitted a purse to match.

Another woman wove a glass rug, about six feet long and three feet wide, on a 150-year-old loom.

Only Novelty Now

Such applications of glass wool are considered by the producers purely novelties, but inasmuch as the glass is perfectly flexible and fireproof, it would appear that further experiments will lead to fascinating developments.

Glass in such form is practical now, however, the technicians explain, as insulation for the smallest of electric wires and the largest of cables, thus offering important new possibilities in the elimination of fire hazards.

The latest industrial development is a closely guarded secret, but the process incorporates the use of steam, according to officials of the Owens-Illinois Company, in whose plant such glass is being produced.

Process Is Still Secret

The apparatus by which glass is converted into its new form is completely hidden by the necessities of operations, but the casual visitor can see the glass being assembled on conveyor belts, tiny wisps resembling the down of geese raining down until a white mass of it is assembled on the slowly moving line.

The depth of the fluffy mass can be controlled, and for its most practical use at present it is permitted to gather to a depth of four inches on a moving belt so that it resembles a small boy's idea of the way angel food cake should be offered. In this form the glass is cut into "pillows" for insulation for steam and hot water pipes, and for homes and buildings. Tree lovers, too, have found a band of glass wool around the trunk protects the tree from crawling insects and caterpillars.

Thelma Todd

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17 (AP)—Thelma Todd, blonde film actress who eight years ago rose to comedy stardom, was found yesterday slumped behind the wheel of her car in the garage of her home near Santa Monica. Monoxide fumes, "breathed accidentally," were given as the cause of death by a county autopsy surgeon. Investigation, however, continues. She was a native of Lawrence, Mass.

Primitive Methods in Modern America

Publishers

Mule Supplies Power for North Carolina Sugar Mill

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—XI

Puerto Rico's largest sugar mill turns out more than 6000 tons of sugar a day, but by way of contrast, a farmer in North Carolina growing and processing his own crop is fortunate, indeed, if he can extract enough juice in a day to make 500 pounds.

The difference is largely one of method and machinery. Whereas, the Puerto Rico mill takes a freight car full of cane at one gulp and squeezes out the desired juice in a stream like a small brook, the one-mule, one-man-and-a-half team in North Carolina can handle, at the most, three or four canes at a time, the juice trickling into the keg below.

There is much waste in the old method for only about 80 per cent of the sugar is extracted while modern sugar mills with their efficient plants extract nearly 95 per cent. Rollers under hydraulic pressure are used, the crushed cane being sprayed with water between rollings.

Sharing the Work Cuts Living Costs For College Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to solve the living problem of college students in financial straits, a cooperative eating plan was recently inaugurated by a group of students at the San Jose State College which is meeting with excellent success. The plan is conducted on a "share the work" basis, and has reduced the cost of three meals a day to less than $2 a week for each student in the group.

The plan has the indorsement of both Dr. T. W. MacQuarrie, president of the San Jose State College, and the Y. M. C. A., which is supplying facilities, including dining room, dishes and range. Hundreds of students would be forced out of college unless some such method to reduce their living expenses was devised, Dr. MacQuarrie declared.

Under the plan, each member of the group contributes $2 a week into a fund which is under the direction of a controller. The food is obtained by a manager, charging it to the controller who reimburses the merchants by check. The food is prepared by two students who are serving as cooks, while the other students take turns setting the tables, washing the dishes and scrubbing the floor. The cooks and manager do not contribute any money, their share being provided by respective duties.

During the period the experiment has been in progress, the unit cost of food has ranged from $1.47 to $1.65 a week, the increase being attributed to the higher cost of vegetables since winter frosts.

A typical breakfast is composed of coffee or milk, cereal, fruit and toast; lunch consists of soup, salad, bread, butter and dessert, while dinner includes meats, vegetables, bread, milk, butter and dessert.

Each student averages a quart of milk per day. There are extra helpings of soup and the main dish.

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IN 1821 the doors of Boston's first hospital, the Massachusetts General, swung open to meet a great community need. Located at tidewater to permit easy transportation for the sick, the original building, designed by Charles Bulfinch, remains today as one of the city's proudest examples of architecture.

Here in a century and a quarter many a notable page of medical history has been written. In 1846 a valiant patient from Charlestown first inhaled from the hand of Dr. Thomas William Green Morton the vapors of a mysterious drug called ether. As the patient lapsed into insensibility, Dr. John Collins Warren performed a painless operation to the astonishment and everlasting gratitude of the world. Here the penetrating forces of the X-ray were shackled to become obedient servants in their vital work of diagnosis and healing. For its pioneering in hospital social service, its methods of instruction for doctors and nurses, and its unending research, the medical world is indebted to this institution.

In 1934 Boston's many hospitals treated in their wards and clinics over 160,000 patients, more than four times the *entire population* of Boston in the year of its first hospital. The Massachusetts General Hospital is but one of the one hundred social agencies which look to the forthcoming Community Fund Campaign for their support. The First National Bank of Boston heartily endorses this campaign.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Hoover Replies to Roosevelt Speeches With Plan to Take Relief Out of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

deficits, and debts. I propose to debate so much of that statement as time permits.

They Disagree

You will not be astonished if we do not agree.

Perhaps more than any other living person I can sympathize with the President in his burdens. We could agree upon some acts of this Administration, but we disagree upon profound principles of human liberty. In its larger dimensions this irrepressible conflict is between the American system of liberty and New Deal collectivism. May I again say that true American Liberalism is not the possession of any political party. Belief in it does not constitute men either Republicans or Democrats.

Three years ago, speaking in New York City, I said, "This . . . is a contest betweeen two philosophies of government. The expressions our opponents use must refer to important changes in our . . . system . . . otherwise they are nothing but vacuous words. . . . They are proposing changes which would destroy the very foundations. . . ." That warning was denied by our opponents.

Despotism Ahead?

We have now had three years of it. We have seen the weakening of self-government by federal centralization. We have seen the color of personal government in the abandonment of congressional responsibility under executive pressure. We have seen executive orders, propaganda, and threats substituted for specific laws. We have seen the color of despotism in the creation of a huge bureaucracy. We have seen the color of Fascism in the attempt to impose government-directed monopolies. We have seen the color of Socialism by government in business competition with citizens. We have followed the old Roman pattern in the repudiation of government obligations by the clipping of coin. We are now speeding down the road of wasteful spending and debt, and unless we can escape we will be smashed in inflation. This is not forward-looking American Liberalism. These are the suicide roads along which so many liberal governments in Europe have plunged over the precipice to despotism. It is no kaleidoscope of glittering forms for the amusement of children.

Not to Late to Turn

It is, however, not too late to turn about. In that aspect I find a newspaper dispatch dated Nov. 28 from Los Angeles. After announcing the naming of a new street as New Deal Avenue it says: "The new stret is located near the Tugwell resettlement colony. . . . Because New Deal Avenue comes to a dead end the county will arrange ample room . . . to turn around."

The practical questions we have to debate separate themselves into two great battle fronts.

The first is the insidious expansion of Government over the lives of the people. Unless it is arrested it means the strangling of the liberties that were born with this nation.

The second is the spending, debt, currency, and credit policies of the Government. Even if they stood alone they would by continuation bring poverty and despair.

In speaking at Atlanta two weeks ago the President's first basis of defense for his gigantic spending, deficits, and debts was the assertion that "The mechanics of civilization came to a dead stop on March 3, 1933."

Bank Structure Sound

What happened on March 3, 1933, was an induced hysteria of bank depositors. The banking structure, at large, subsequently proved to be sound. That is scarcely a dead stop to civilization.

I have always believed that the newspapers are one of the mechanisms of civilization. They did not quit. At the time I saw no headlines that the farmers had ceased to till the fields. Most of you did not detect that the delivery of food to your doors had stopped. Railway managers apparently did not know that their trains had stalled. Somebody failed to inform us that the hum of our factories was silent. We still had to jump out of the way of the 23,000,000 automobiles. Our churches, schools and courts are a part of the mechanics of civilization. They did not close. And the Supreme Court seems to be functioning yet. If civilization came to a dead stop, the press missed a great piece of news that day.

If this notion is to be the excuse for this spending and other vagaries of the New Deal, we had better examine into it.

Depression Turn in 1932

The truth is that the worldwide depression was turned in June-July, 1932, all over the world. That was before the election of the New Deal. That is supported by scores of leading American economists, businessmen and public leaders. It is supported by the economic publications throughout the world.

That turning was aided by the measures of our Republican government. These measures were within the Constitution of the United States. They were not the futile financial juggling which has violated economic law, morals, the Constitution, and the structure of American liberty. The turning was aided by the efforts of foreign governments. Every commercial country, including the United States, surged forward. Prices rose, employment increased, the whole agricultural, financial and business structure grew in strength. After the election of the New Deal we began a retreat. Only in the United States was there an interruption. We were the strongest and should have led the van. And we lagged behind for two years. The other countries of the world went forward without interruption. They adopted no New Deal. Apparently those nations did not hear that the mechanics of civilization came to a dead stop on March 3, 1933.

It did not come to a stop even in the United States. It was meddled with. We have not got over it yet.

But why did we have a panic of bank depositors in 1933? Because they were scared. We had no bank panic from the crash of the boom in 1929. We had no panic at the financial collapse in Europe in 1931. We had no panic at the most dangerous point in the depression when our banks were weakest in the spring of 1932. There was no panic before the election of November, 1932. When did they become frightened? They became scared a few weeks before the inauguration of the New Deal on March 4, 1933.

What were they frightened of? They could not have been scared by the outgoing administration which had only a few days to run. They were frightened at the incoming New Deal. Why were they scared at the New Deal? Because soon after the election large numbers of people awoke to the fact that promises given in the campaign would be violated. Among other things it gradually spread that the gold standard would be abandoned or that the currency would be tinkered with.

Spending Foreseen

It was evident that a wholesale orgy of spending of public money would be undertaken. Business slackened its energies. Shrewd speculators shipped their money abroad at fabulous profits. Bankers tried to protect themselves. The public in blind fear demanded gold and the "covenants" of the United States which called for gold. Some of them were scared at the banks by the destructive publication of RFC loans. The banking structure was not insolvent. After the banks were closed it was found that the solvent banks, measured by deposits, comprised 92 per cent of the banking strength of the country. The President himself stated they were sound. Subsequently more banks were found sound and reopened. And beyond this, important banks wrongfully closed by the New Deal, such as in the Detroit area, are now paying out 100 per cent to the depositors. It was the most political and the most unnecessary bank panic in all our history. It could have been prevented. It could have been cured by simple co-operation.

What the Bankers Said

The President in further elucidation of the stop of civilization says:

"At that time our national balance sheet, the wealth versus the debts of the American public, showed we were in the 'red.'"

The value of America is not the quotations in the market place—either the highs of inflation booms or the lows made in anticipation of the New Deal. He informs us, however, that some great bankers told him that the country could safely stand an increase in the national debt to between 55 and 75 billions. He adds: "Remember this was in the spring of 1933."

Thus we are to believe that when our wealth was less than our debts we were so strong we could still borrow 55 billions. It certainly is a confusing thought. It indicates some little excess of assets and at the same time great restraint on the part of the New Deal.

Start of the Matter

The breakdown in confidence which sounded the advent of the New Deal is of course a helpful statistical point when they want to show how good they have been to us.

I have no desire to waste time over historical discussion. But correction of distortion which is used to justify destructive national policies and this high piling up of debt and taxes is imperative. It is even more imperative, as the documented facts upon that subject were published by Myers and Newton six months ago and have not been refuted.

Keeping the Books

A second defense of this spending is a grand example of New Deal bookkeeping. The President justifies the 8½ billion rise in debt by the New Deal by suggesting it is offset by "nearly 4½ billions of recoverable assets." He states also that the debt increased a little less than four billions in my Administration.

The little less was $400,000,000 less. But of more importance, he received more than $2,200,000,000 of these recoverable assets from my Administration; or alternatively, they have realized those assets and spent the money. The President seems to have forgotten the very powerful agencies set up which were making loans for relief of agriculture and unemployment long before his Administration.

Debt Goes Up and Up

With these corrections, the increase in burdens on the taxpayers in the Hoover Administration was under 1½ billion. Also in addition to his 2½ billion error in estimating New Deal debt increase, the President omitted the New Deal guarantee of four or five billions in bonds of lending companies. We may expect respectable losses on these also. It is unfortunate that within 10 days after that address the national debt should have jumped another billion. And this is not the last jump. From the high signs in the government skies I venture it will jump to 32 or 33 billions by next July.

Unstable Decimal Point

But now we come to the President's major defense for this gigantic spending and unpaid bills. That is the need to relieve the unemployed. I shall develop that subject, for there is no better example of the whole workings of the New Deal. Its organization is typical of the whole gamut of waste, folly, ineffectiveness, politics, and destruction of self-government. When in the face of a decrease in the unemployed the cost of relief rises from $1,100,000,000 to an appropriation of $4,800,000,000 for a single year it is certainly reason for searching inquiry.

But when I comb over these accounts of the New Deal my sympathy arises for the humble decimal point. His is a pathetic and hectic life, wandering around among regimented ciphers trying to find some of the old places he used to know.

Let me emphasize one thing right at the outset. There is no disagreement upon the public obligation to relieve distress which flows from national calamity. The support of that comes from the conscience of a people. It comes from their fidelity to the Sermon on the Mount. The American people know that the genuine sufferers on relief are not slackers. They know the weary days of tramping the streets in search for a chance to work. They know the discouragement and despair which has stalked those homes. There is not a real man or woman whose heart does not warm to them, who will not sacrifice for them.

Experience With Relief

Some five years ago I stated that, "as a nation we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties." I have never heard a disagreement with that. And I wish to emphasize that there is no humor in relief. It is grim tragedy.

I believe I can without egotism claim to have had some special experience in relief. At one time or another it became my task to organize and administer relief to over 150,000,000 people who had been reduced to destitution by war or by famine or by flood both at home and abroad. I gave some years to that service in the aspiration to save life, to allay suffering, to restore courage and faith in humanity.

Pioneering in Methods

It also became my duty in 1930 to see that relief was organized for our unemployed. Organization of relief upon a nation-wide basis was practically unknown in the world before those experiences. It therefore fell to me and my colleagues to pioneer in methods. We had to learn what basis would best and most sympathetically protect those in distress and still place the least burden on those who had to pay for it.

I spent long, weary days listening to arguments whether to have direct money relief, or relief in kind, or public works, or madework or "boondoggling," or centralized administration, or decentralized responsibility.

Those Who Sacrifice

We tried out these alternatives. Out of those poignant experiences we learned certain fundamentals. We quickly learned that there were four types of persons who rush into relief. There were the starry-eyed who periodically discover that relief is needed and that everything up to date is wrong. There were those whose major passion was sociological experiment upon a mass of distress. There were those who would make profit from misery. There were always those present who do not neglect the political possibilities of relief. But there were the sterling, solid men and women in every city and hamlet who willingly served and sacrificed.

Politics and Relief

We learned that relief was an emergency operation, not a social experiment; that the object was to serve the people in genuine distress and nobody else. We learned that the dreamers cannot effectually conduct the grinding tasks of relief; that politics must be shunned as a plague. We learned that centralized bureaucracy gives the sufferers more red tape than relief. We learned that we must mobilize on a voluntary basis the best hearts and brains in every community to serve their neighbors. We learned that there must be complete decentralization to them of both authority and administration. We did not have to learn that local self-government and local responsibility was the basis of American life.

All Co-operated

In 1930 by co-operation with the states, we secured the creation of state committees of leading citizens. With them we secured the erection of similar committees in every city, town and county where relief was needed. These committees had no politics. They were men and women experienced in large affairs, sympathetic, understanding of the needs of their neighbors in distress. And they served without pay. In those days one did not enter into relief of his countrymen through the portals of a pay roll. American men and women of such stature cannot be had as a paid bureaucracy, yet they will serve voluntarily all hours of the day and defer their own affairs to night.

These committees used the existing officials; they engaged their own tested organizations; they employed their own trusted citizens. They had the complete authority to determine the methods best adapted to their neighborhoods. They knew the problem of the man next door better than anybody in Washington. They themselves determined for their locality what method was to be used. They adapted these needs to the individual families. Their stewardship was under the limelight of their own community. They gave spiritual aid and encouragement.

Private Giving

At the start the relief in 1930 depended upon private giving. As times became more difficult, the committees co-operated in the use of county and municipal funds; and as it became still more difficult many of the state governments provided them with funds. Finally, as state resources weakened, we provided federal government funds to be distributed to the state governments and by them redistributed to the local organizations. That we built up no bureaucracy is evident from the fact that although the Government had many new emergency tasks, yet during the Hoover Administration the total number of all government officials decreased by 10,000. That form of organization expressed in its noblest form the whole American ideal of local self-government, local responsibility, national co-operation, and the voluntary spirit of human service.

No Relief Votes

There was no important failure to provide for those in real need. There was no substantial complaint or suggestion of waste, politics, or corruption. Neither the Republican Party nor any of its agencies ever asked for votes or claimed that its administration deserved votes for it. That idea was repugnant to every decent sense of Americanism.

However, all this was forgotten on March 3, 1933. We may accept that the date of Creation was moved to March 4, and we may examine what sort of a world has been made.

At that moment good men appeared who were certain that before their advent everything was done wrong. Also came the visionaries, the profit-maker, and above all, the politician. They all yearned to serve their fellowmen.

Cabalistic Dance

The whole relief work was promptly centralized from Washington. State and local organizations were dismissed or reduced to mere window dressing. A paid bureaucracy was spread over the land. The history of the last 2½ years shows the floundering of this administration. That needs no more proof than the buffeting of those in distress from FERA or PWA or its subsidiaries to EPW, then to SERA, then to CWA, partly to FRSC, then back to FERA, and over to WPA. It has been a sort of rain-maker's cabalistic dance. As each of these alphabetical organizations flares up in folly and waste its victims and its accounts have been buried by juggling of the alphabet. Now the Federal Government disavows its responsibilities for all but 3,500,000 out of the 10,000,000 unemployed. But what of the tragic anxiety in this mass of people lest they may be left out in all this shifting? That reminds them to collect a little political influence that they may not be forgotten men.

Public Works

From ample experience during my administration we were compelled to the conclusion that federal public works in these times except in narrow limits do not secure enough jobs to justify them. Nor does employment seem the dominant idea in the billions now being poured down such projects. Part of these billions are going into wholesale sociological experiments. Most of them are already demonstrated failures. Part of these works are to take the Government into business competition with the citizen. The Government pays no taxes. The Treasury pays the losses. The constant threat of them retards enterprise and therefore jobs. One of the ideas in these spendings is to prime the economic pump. We might abandon this idea also for it dries up the well of enterprise.

Lacks Horse Sense

One department of these works is of interest to the farmer. The reports of the Reclamation Service show new expansions begun in the past three years which in capital and interest will cost over $800,000,000 to complete. We in the Far West like it. At the same time the farmer is being paid to let land lie idle. It lacks some element of horse sense. But we have been governed by paradoxes and contraries and complexes ever since "the mechanics of civilization came to a stop." The New Dealers told us we were hungry because we had too much food and the way to repletion was through scarcity. Perhaps this reclaimed land will enable us some day to improve that third-class diet which we encourage today with scarcity, increased cost of living, and taxes.

Taxpayers Burdened

There is something for thought also in the recent protest of the Democratic Mayor of Pittsburgh, who complains that "A job in our city done under unemployment relief methods cost $64,000, while the contract estimate was $18,000. This is typical of all projects to a greater or less degree." He further says that "By its methods . . . it has created a blood clot in the arteries of industry."

I do not wish to weary you with details. Anyway, the taxpayer had better not complain of these gigantic wastes. He will be told he had murder in his heart through trying to starve his fellow-citizens.

We may compare the cost of these two forms of administration—the one founded on local self-government under the glare of its local public opinion; the other being run by a political bureaucracy from Washington.

Idleness Still Rampant

Statistics are dry subjects, but just now figures are the most important thing in our national life. The entire cost of relief to unemployment during the last year of the Republican administration was about $1,100,000,000. That includes federal, state, municipal, county, and private giving. It includes federal public works above normal and does not include relief to agriculture. The federal overhead was not over $250,000 a year. The total number of paid federal employees was less than 200.

Now let us examine the respective needs in these two periods. The average of the monthly figures of the American Federation of Labor shows 11,600,000 unemployed during the last year of the Hoover administration. During the year of the New Deal ending this October, the unemployed have averaged about 11,100,000. That was a decrease of the unemployment load by about 5 per cent.

Migratory Funds

Now let us note the increase in relief cost. However, the marvelous migratory habits of these relief funds from one place in the alphabet to another make them difficult hunting. But judging from Treasury and other statements the expenditures on all relief alphabets in the year ending last October for federal, state, and local were over $3,500,000,000. This also includes Federal Public Works over normal, but does not include relief to agriculture. There were over 140,000 officials on the federal pay roll, not including the people on relief. The salaries of these officials alone must come to about $300,000,000 a year. It is easy to detect another $200,000,000 in pencils, typewriters, offices, automobiles, Pullman fares, etc., not to mention press releases. That is an overhead of $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 per annum. Some increase in relief was necessary, but an increase of 300 per cent in costs in the face of a 5 per cent decrease in unemployment load is significant. I will not try to figure the increased percentage in overhead.

Ups and Downs

In confirmation of this, I have inquired as to the figures of several cities and counties. To cite one of them, the number on relief increased 5 per cent, the cost 250 per cent. The others confirm these increases.

Every community has been forced to become a conspiracy to get their share from the federal grab bag. And saddest of all, the responsibility of local self-government has been dulled; we are becoming a nation of prayer wheels directed to Washington.

Spoils System Back

We may well wonder why local organization of relief has been shifted to a Federal Bureaucracy. Some part of it has to do with politics and yearning for sociological experiments. Jobs have been thereby found for over 140,000 new federal officials. If it was decided to bureaucratize relief from Washington, then every call of good government demanded that the staff be selected by nonpartisan merit tests through the Civil Service Commission. But that service which has been built up over many years by every President was ignored and repudiated, and the spoils system substituted. You know and I know and the people know that this horde of officials has been appointed by the advice and consent of Democratic politicians.

One thing is certain. A mass of propaganda spreads over the country to the effect that relief to the unemployed originates with the New Deal and would end with the New Deal. Those in distress will not be misled. Whatever aid they receive comes not from any official or party. It comes out of the pockets of their fellow-citizens. It will not end as long as there is need.

Politics in Relief

The inevitable and driving purpose of any political bureaucracy is to use its powers to secure its jobs. The sudden appropriations to cities, counties, and states were singularly timed to elections. And this is not the only method of making politics out of human misery.

Do you want more proofs of waste, folly, chiselers, and petty corruption? You know it in your own town, city, or village. Read your own newspapers, whose columns periodically reek with accounts of disorganization and waste. Their editorials cry to heaven against the use being made of relief for politics. If only the money taken from the taxpayers could go to those in distress there would be less cause for public indignation.

Reform in Relief

The administration of relief needs reform right now. It needs it in the interest of good government. It needs it in the interest of the 85 per cent of four citizens who have to pay for it. They include everybody who works. The cost of these wastes and follies is collected by hidden taxes in every package that comes from the store. Or worse, we are laying it onto our children by debt. Reform is needed in the interest of the 15 per cent who are on relief, that they get better and more secure service. To the self-respecting Americans on relief these wastes and follies are a tragedy. They know it dissipates money they need. It delays their deliverance to a real job. The inspiration of relief comes from the heart, but its effectiveness must come from the head.

As the New Deal always demands alternative plans, I offer four.

(Mr. Hoover's four alternative plans are printed in a two-column box on this page.)

Appeal to Youth

In conclusion, I should like to say a word to the young men and women among my listeners. Some of us have not much more span of life. We have seen America grow in greatness. Except the cost of war we have seen increasing security to the average man. Our interest is for those who will carry the burden and create the glories of America after us. We will continue fighting. But you have to live the years, you have to carry America on. It is your pockets into which the Government will reach deeper and deeper if this goes on. It is you whose opportunities are being limited. I have but one suggestion. That you study the history of your country. That you survey its scene today. That you debate every phase of this government. That you carry this debate to every street corner, every schoolhouse, every shop, and every counting room. What you decide will be final for our country, for you have many votes. You will have the burdens. And may the Divine Being guide you aright.

Hoover's Four-Point Plan

THE four plans offered by former President Hoover as alternatives to the New Deal follow:

1. Stop these wasteful federal public works projects; confine them to projects which meet the needs of the nation.

2. Decentralize the administration of all other forms of relief. Turn them back to the states and local communities. Do it in joint co-operation with the governors, mayors, and county authorities. Enlist again the voluntary services of American men and women on a nonpartisan basis. Give such responsible committees as they create the entire determination of how it should be done. Allot to the states less than one half the present funds being spent in the relief. Require the local authorities to find from their local funds at least 5 per cent as a check on waste. Require the state to do its share. Discharge most of the federal officials connected with these relief agencies. The unemployed will be better cared for than they are today.

3. Do it now. That would go far to assure a clean election. But it is more than that. It would relieve human distress which suffers enough without the poison of politics in its bread.

4. We have a further obligation beyond relief to this 10,000,000 unemployed. True relief must come from honest productive jobs, not from public funds. Those jobs would return quickly if the currency were stabilized and this torrent of unnecessary expenditure were stopped and the budget were balanced. That would recreate confidence in the future. It would relieve the threat of inflation which demoralizes all business and sets up false recoveries. It would start men building again for the future. It would bring into action the vast amount of improvement needed in housing and in machinery, now being worn out through seven years of obsolescence. It would set free the energies of new enterprise. These people on relief have suffered enough from having playboys take America apart to see how the wheels go round.

MOTH HOLES BURNS and TEARS
Rewoven Perfectly in Clothing
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS OUR SERVICE
Clothing Insured Against Fire, Theft and Other Hazards
Mail Orders Filled
A. L. Sullivan
505 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

RAIL FARES REDUCED for the HOLIDAYS!
Save ALMOST 1/2 1/3
on round-trip tickets good in warm coaches
on round-trip rail tickets good in Pullman cars.
ROUND TRIP SLEEPING CAR FARES ALSO CUT
★ FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
Tickets good going from 3 A. M. Dec. 20 to Noon, Jan. 1.
Returning, good up to midnight, January 10.
To all points on the Pennsylvania system; corresponding reductions to far western and Canadian regions, with longer extensions.
Penn. 6-5600 Newark, Market 2-5500
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

EXTRA!

A FINE CAR SAVES YOU MONEY... Chrysler IS $760* And up, List at Factory

JUST A FEW extra dollars will buy you dozens of extra advantages in a Chrysler.

You can step into the fine-car class with a big, new Chrysler Six for as little as $760, list at factory, Detroit.

You get the good things first in a Chrysler. That means you drive a modern car . . . a car that *stays* modern while other cars are catching up.

Consider hydraulic brakes! Chrysler owners have enjoyed them for *twelve years!* And Chrysler has developed and perfected them . . . knows how to build them as no other maker possibly can.

Floating Power! It's far, far ahead in banishing the wear and tear of engine vibration. Safety Steel bodies . . . jointless, squeakless. Valve seat inserts to save money on valve grinds. Pistons that are anodic plated to guard against scuffing or scoring.

You save money on gasoline too! The big, handsome Chrysler Six actually gives gas mileage as great and often greater than many smaller cars.

Drive a 1936 Chrysler. See if you won't be money ahead by investing a few extra dollars to get all the advantages of stepping into the fine-car class!

Ask for the New Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Company 6% TIME PAYMENT PLAN
You can figure it out for yourself.
1. Start with your unpaid balance.
2. Then add insurance cost.
3. Then multiply by 6%—for a 12 months' plan. One-half of one per cent per month for periods more or less than 12 months.
In some states a small legal documentary fee is required.
NO OTHER CHARGES

★ 1936 CHRYSLER SIX . . . 93 horsepower, 118-inch wheelbase. Six body types. Prices $760 and up. Four-Door Sedan with integral body-form trunk $875.
★ NEW CHRYSLER DE LUXE EIGHT . . . 105 and 110 horsepower. 121 and 133-inch wheelbase. Seven body types. Prices $925 and up. Four-Door Sedan with trunk $1045.
★ CHRYSLER AIRFLOW EIGHT . . . 115 horsepower, 123-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger Sedan and six-passenger Coupe $1145.
★ CHRYSLER AIRFLOW IMPERIAL . . . 150 horsepower, 128-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger Sedan and six-passenger Coupe $1475.
All sedan models have integral body-form trunks.
*All prices list at factory, Detroit; special equipment extra.

SEE YOUR NEAREST CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH DEALER

Republicans Seek To Fill War Chest By Tiny Donations

(Continued from Page 1)

tone of the gathering, which was one of determination, earnestness and business efficiency, rather than of oratory.

Outwardly, the committee meeting was relatively drab and businesslike although an undercurrent of emotional fervor occasionally burst through restraints.

Hope Reaches New Peak

Delegates were hopeful of Republican victory, more hopeful than they have been in months, but this group of careful political veterans was not the kind that boiled over into emotonal effervescence, and they were more conscious than most observers of the big fight they have on their hands, and of the need of careful and detailed preparation.

The National Committee is controlled primarily by the astute Old Guard leaders who have seen candidates and campaigns come and go, and are willing to leave emotionalism to stump speakers. They were concerned here with filling the war chest, quelling internal controversies, and with driving a wedge, if possible, between conservative and liberal wings of the Democratic Party.

Bid to Jeffersonians

It was with this purpose that an official bid was issued to the "Jeffersonian" Democrats to come over to the Republican side, and to abandon the "Socialism" of the Roosevelt Administration.

This bid was made in the form of a resolution, accepted by the committee, offered by R. B. Creager, of Texas, inviting the conservative group to make common cause with Republicans. The offer was made immediately after the announcement by Gov. Eugene Talmadge (D) of Georgia that he would call a convention of Jeffersonian Democrats in Atlanta to formulate plans for the revolt.

As for the war chest, that was left to the obviously competent hands of William B. Bell, president of the American Syanamid Company, and head of the newly-formed Committee of 16, composed primarily of industrialists and corporation officials.

Already Has Nest Egg

The committee already has a cash balance of over $133,000, which is unusual at this period of the campaign.

The certified check from Cleveland for $150,000, accompanying the invitation to the convention, will swell the fund. With big donations from anti-Roosevelt sections of industry certain, Mr. Bell was obviously eager to have a host of smaller contributions from the man-in-the-street, to avoid the charge that business is financing the fight.

"The entire effort of your committee will be put on the program of raising money from small contributors whose welfare is absolutely at stake in the American system," Mr. Bell said.

Mrs. Hert Averts Clash

The committee presuaded Mrs. Alvin T. Hert to withdraw her resignation as vice-chairman of the national committee, and thereby avoid a sharp fight as to her successor, the leading contenders being Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown of Ohio.

The major fight of the committee was over apportionment of delegates. The 1932 convention specifically laid down the rule that a bonus of three delegates-at-large be given any state which went Republican in the presidential campaign. Despite this clear rule, a large element of the Old Guard, led by Charles D. Hilles of New York, sought to void the plan. Six states only went Republican in the New Deal landslide, so its effect was to penalize the other 42 states, it was pointed out.

Party Keeps Its Word

The committee majority, supporting the enforcement of the rule, asked how Republicans could consistently denounce the New Deal for "violating the law," when the party violated its own law? This view ultimately prevailed 62 to 34, giving Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine an unusual prestige. Total enrollment of the next Republican convention will be reduced from 1154 to 997, due to this and other causes.

The other major fight was on the date of the convention. Former Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania declared frankly that the Republicans were the minority party and should not select a date until the Democrats had met and adopted their platform, in order that the Republicans might have the last word. Bolder counsels prevailed, and Mr. Reed got only a few votes.

Emerging from the committee gathering with prestige enhanced was John Hamilton of Kansas, youthful general counsel of the committee, a strong Landon supporter. Time and again his proposals won over Old Guard opposition.

Challenged

© Underwood

Gen. Plutarco E. Calles
Former President of Mexico

Mexico Is Moving Speedily to Crush Gen. Calles' Power

(Continued from Page 1)

of Calles' regaining the dominant position he maintained as President for four years and "strong man" for more than eight.

Gen. Vicente Gonzalez, chief of the federal district police, ordered police to pursue with "an iron hand" terrorists who bombed six schools in the capital, causing some property damage.

General Calles, whose return to the capital from the United States last Friday caused the political disturbances which swept through the country, was still under close guard in his home here, with his hands apparently completely tied.

General Calles today issued a statement expressing "amazement" at the ousting of four Governors and five Senators "for the sole crime of being considered friends of mine."

President's Message

In a message to workers, students, peasants, senators, legislators, and a majority of state governors with some notable exceptions, the President expressed his gratitude for their support.

"You should have confidence in the stability of our institutions and in the support which is enjoyed by the Government over which I preside," President Cardenas said. "These things make impossible any disturbance of the public peace. I recomend that you dedicate yourselves to your ordinary activities and do not suspend your work, inasmuch as it is unnecessary to adopt any such procedure and would occasion harm to the nation's economy."

New pledges of adhesion received by the Government included many from military elements. Both the Secretary of War and Department of Interior announced the country was quiet and no military problem existed.

Press dispatches from Merida reported the home of Gov. Fernando Lopez Cardenas of Yucatan had been bombed, but without causing any extensive damage, and that the situation in Vera Cruz was tense as a result of difficulties between Cardenistas and Callistas.

City Awakens Late to Plight—But Fills Betty May's Stocking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17—Betty May Satti is going to have food, toys and warm clothes this Yuletide, after all.

A few days ago when the policemen took her father away, it appeared that Betty May's stocking would be empty on Christmas morning and perhaps she and her mother would be cold and hungry as well, but a warm-hearted city heard of their plight and soon packages of food, clothing and toys began to arrive at their humble home. The postman brought cash, too.

Christmas Plans

So when Betty May, who is only 3 years old, plays happily with her new treasures, she will be unaware that not only will she never see her father again, but that she was the innocent cause of his going.

It all began last month. Alfred J. Satti, Betty May's father, was a relief worker whose meager checks permitted him to purchase only bare necessities. When November brought bleak winds from the north, he remembered how his little family had suffered from the cold the winter before. He remembered also that he must save every penny possible to buy a doll for Betty May's Christmas.

It was then, Mrs. Satti explained later, that he committed the deed for which he was arrested. He tapped gas and electric lines near his home to divert light and much-needed warmth.

A gas and electric inspector discovered the tapped mains and the police were called. For days, Mr. Satti crept home after midnight avoiding officers, hoping to stave off arrest until after Christmas.

He Gets a Job

But his cash soon ran out, forcing him to visit the Works Progress Administration office in search of work. A job was given him for the day. When he returned to the office for the promised $5, police were waiting. He was arrested and taken to the station house.

A short time later, Mrs. Satti appeared. The turnkey, busy with another prisoner, waved her to the cell block, heard her scream as she halted before cell number 13.

Albert Satti had hanged himself. Gripped tightly in one hand they found a picture of Betty May.

Arms Take a Third Of Yugoslav Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade

THE budget of the Yugoslav state for 1936-1937 is one-tenth smaller than the last one and amounts to 10,307,000,000 dinars, or about $220,000,000. This is the smallest state budget since the introduction of the dictatorship in 1929.

As usual, more than a third of the total sum goes for arming and maintaining the army, navy and police.

New Canadian Highway to the U. S. Adds to Bond Between Two Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—An occasion for friendly international exchange and ceremony was the recent completion, by the Government of British Columbia, of the highway from Vancouver to the border at Lynden on the American side.

Combined with an Armistice Day program conducted jointly by American and Canadian Legions, it became another opportunity for mutual rejoicing over the more than 100 years of peace between the two nations.

One speaker at the ceremonies said that the border was indeed strongly fortified, not with heavy guns, high explosives, marching men and glistening bayonets but with the strongest of all armaments and fortifications—goodwill, understanding and brotherly love.

The newly-paved road joins what is known as the "Guide Meridian" road which runs due north from this city through a rich farming country and with a fine sweep of the Canadian Selkirks to the North.

The highway clips mileage between here and Vancouver and fills a long-felt need by taking its share of the heavy traffic on week ends and holidays which has formerly diverted to Blaine because of the better paving, and will speed up inspection at the customs at both Lynden and Blaine.

Texans Ask Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, was invited yesterday to attend the Texas Centennial Exposition next year at Dallas with the Chief Executive. The invitation was extended by Miss Florence Carter Bryan, on behalf of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. President Roosevelt already has accepted an invitation extended through Vice-President Garner.

Democrats Study Map for Choice Of Convention City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco top the tentative list of sites for the Democratic national convention in 1936, it became known today, as Postmaster General James A. Farley, in his capacity as Democratic national chairman, called the National Committee to a meeting at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Jan. 9, to fix the time and place for the convention.

Mr. Farley already has written Pennsylvania in the Roosevelt column for next year, and other Democratic leaders believe such a reversal in Quaker State traditional Republicanism will be furthered by the choice of Philadelphia for the conclave. Others, however, see in a return to Chicago the strategic selection, as a city centering what they believe will be the arena of the forthcoming national canvass.

San Francisco was the Democratic convention city in 1920, and would, it is held by some party leaders, be an important choice not only because of the proportions of the battle in prospect there but as a striking objective for a cross-country speaking itinerary of the National Executive.

Mr. Farley, attending a Brooklyn political dinner here last night, reiterated his confidence that President Roosevelt will get as many electoral votes in 1936 as he did in 1932. The conquest of Pennsylvania, he predicted, was a certainty, if only by reason of the President's sponsorship of the Guffey Act to stabilize the coal industry.

Social Benefit Fight Pushed on Wide Front

(Continued from Page 1)

lished division of labor standards in the Labor Department were discussed.

Support Is Urged

The organizations were asked to give their support to the effort to raise labor standards through government contracts as written in the Walsh bill, now before Congress.

Organizations represented at today's meeting included: American Association for Labor Legislation, American Association of University Women, American Federation of Teachers, American Home Economics Association, American Legislators' Association, Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Y. W. C. A., National Child Labor Committee, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Federation of Settlements, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Council for Home Missions and the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

South America Seeks Better Air Programs

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—George H. Payne, federal communications commissioner, said yesterday that South Americans are "riled" by the character of advertising in American short wave broadcasts.

In an address prepared for delivery at the University of Syracuse, Mr. Payne said many government officials here were "concerned" because of it.

"Fortunately," he said, "this disagreeable situation is about to be cleared up by the Government itself utilizing the five channels which were placed at its disposal at the conference held at Montevideo in 1932.

He explained that the 21 nations of the Pan American Union had adopted a resolution calling for government shortwave stations to promote "better understanding" among the American republics.

"I may say," he added, "that unless constructive steps are taken by the industry itself to clean up some of the flagrant violations of public confidence and support, Congress itself will be obliged to take an active hand in the matter."

Kidnap Suspects Shot Down in Cuba

HAVANA, Dec. 17 (AP)—Three prisoners in the Nicolas Castano kidnaping case were killed today during an attack on a Cuban army car in which they were being brought to Havana after the elderly millionaire was liberated.

Two rural guards rescued the kidnaped capitalist yesterday from a farm near San Antonio de las Vegas, 30 miles in the interior, without payment of the demanded $500,000 ransom, and rounded up five men and a woman in connection with the case.

Three army corporals were bringing three of the prisoners to the capital early today, police announced, when another car ranged alongside their automobile as they entered the outskirts of the suburban town of Calvario and a group of unidentified men opened fire.

All three prisoners were wounded fatally. The corporal driving the army car lost control and the automobile plunged into a ditch.

Child Welfare Vital in U. S.

There are some 20 voluntary organizations of national scope in the United States devoted primarily to the education and welfare of various types of exceptional children.

Stop LOOKING here's your gift

Your gift hunt ends when you decide to give Waterman's. The world's finest writing instrument, is featured by local dealers in such a broad range of styles, for men, women and children, that selection is an easy matter. And each gift is attractively packaged.

Pens, $2.75 to $10 Pencils, $1 to $5

LADY PATRICIA—A dainty pen for women and girls; Persian, Onyx, Moss Agate, Jet . . $5
Pencil to match, $3

No. 7—The finest pen for men; "Tip-Fill" feature; new color, Emerald Ray; double strength barrel. Also in Jet . . . $7
Pencil to match, $3

THE Self-Starting Waterman's

WINTER SPRING SUMMER

Cruises & Crossings

cruises from New York to East Indies, to West Indies, the Arctic Circle, 'round Capes Horn and Good Hope . . of a few days or a few months . . . Experience of many decades in cruising.

more than 70 sailings from New York . . . of 9 famous ships offering First Class, Cabin, Tourist, Third Classes . . . to the Great Events of this Winter, next Spring and Summer in EUROPE.

DEC. 27, 11.30 P.M. For 5½ Days . . Bremen — Lloyd flagship to Bermuda and Nassau, with gala New Year's Eve at sea $65 up.

DEC. 28 at 5 P.M. For 4 Days . . New York — Hapag flagship to Bermuda—all Monday on the isle—with New Year's Eve at sea, and return Jan. 1 afternoon. . . . $50 up.

2 New Year's Cruises

JAN. 9 at 11 P.M. For 139 Days . . Hapag Famous Reliance, 15th World Cruise of Commodore Kruse — via Trinidad, So. America, St. Helena, round Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, India, the East Indies, Bali, Java, Siam, Philippines, China, Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Panama, Cuba. 25 lands. Shore excursions included. Minimum of $1750, First Class exclusively.

Around the World Cruise

JAN. 25 at 5 P.M. For 15 Days . . DE LUXE EXPRESS Columbus — To South America, Caribbees, Panama Canal . . . La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana . . . . . $195 up.

For 45 Days . . February 11 — In cooperation with Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc. 14000 miles . . . $495 up.

West Indies Cruise

Around So. America

FEB. 1 and FEB. 22 For 18 Days — The Hapag Express Flagship New York — on both the February Cruises, to Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana, Each . . . . . $210 up.

For 15 Days . . March 14 — To La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana. . . . 5,402 miles . . . $177.50 up.

2 Cruises of West Indies, South America, Panama

Spring Cruises of the Columbus — March 28th for 8 days, Nassau and Havana, $107.50 up. April 10th Over Easter, 9 Days, Port au Prince, Kingston, Havana, $120 up. April 22nd for 7 days . . Nassau and Havana . . $95 up

JUNE 26 Reliance — SUMMER CRUISE TO SPITZBERGEN, THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN AND RUSSIA . . . 42 days . . . European stopovers . . . $495 up.

Your Local Travel Agent, our authorized representative, offers expert travel service without extra cost.

IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES in the Bavarian Alps Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Feb. 6 to 16 — Event that gathers together Winter's enthusiasts from all over the globe. Ideal place both for contestants and for observers to engage in Winter sports. Only 13 hours by rail from ports, a few hours by airplane, with 60% R. R. fare reduction and 20% Lufthansa reduction.

Jan. 23 Hapag Express Deutschland
Jan. 25 Lloyd Flier Bremen
Jan. 30 Hapag Express Hamburg
Feb. 1 Lloyd Flier Europa

Grand National at Aintree
Spring Leipzig Trade Fairs
Bayreuth Wagner Festivals
Pre-Olympics and after.

August 1 to 16
XI TH OLYMPIAD
In GERMANY, at Berlin

Including gliding exhibitions . . . art exhibits music festivals. Yacht races in Kiel Bay.

TO IRELAND	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY
Deutschland Dec. 19	New York . . Apr. 2	Hansa . . . . June 11	
Hamburg . . Dec. 28	Bremen . . . Apr. 3	Bremen . . . June 14	
New York . Jan. 3	Hamburg . . Apr. 9	Deutschland June 18	
Bremen . . . Jan. 4	Europa . . . Apr. 15	Berlin . . . . June 20	
Hansa . . . . Jan. 9	Hansa . . . . Apr. 16	Europa . . . June 21	
Europa . . . Jan. 11	Deutschland Apr. 22	New York . . June 25	
Deutschland Jan. 23	Bremen . . . Apr. 24	Columbus . . June 27	
Bremen . . . Jan. 25	New York . . Apr. 30	Bremen . . . July 1	
Hamburg . . Jan. 30	Columbus . . Apr. 30	Hamburg . . July 2	
Europa . . . Feb. 1	Europa . . . May 3	St. Louis . . July 4	
Hansa . . . . Feb. 9	Hamburg . . May 7	Europa . . . . July 8	
Bremen . . . Feb. 13	Bremen . . . May 10	Hansa . . . . July 9	
Deutschland Feb. 16	Hansa . . . . May 14	Deutschland July 16	
Europa . . . Feb. 20	Europa . . . May 20	Bremen . . . July 17	
Hamburg . . Feb. 23	Deutschland May 21	Berlin . . . . July 18	
Hansa . . . . Mar. 1	Berlin . . . . May 23	New York . . July 23	
Bremen . . . Mar. 5	New York . May 28	Europa . . . . July 24	
Deutschland Mar. 8	Bremen . . . May 30		
Hamburg . . Mar. 15	Hamburg . . June 4		
Europa . . . Mar. 19	Europa . . . June 6		
Hansa . . . . Mar. 22	St. Louis . . June 6		
Deutschland Mar. 29	Columbus . . June 9		

The Lloyd Flier EUROPA is the last sailing in time for the start of the Olympic Games, Aug. 1st at Berlin. Also the first Lloyd sailing under the season's low rates.

Hamburg-American Line · North German Lloyd

NEW YORK, 57 Broadway
BUFFALO, 11 W. Genesee St.
MONTREAL, 1178 Phillips Place
ATLANTA, C. & S. Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, 1711 Walnut St.
TORONTO, 45 Richmond St. W.
BALTIMORE, 323 N. Charles St.
PITTSBURGH, 407 Wood St.
VANCOUVER, 525 Seymour St.
BOSTON, 252 Boylston St.
EDMONTON, 10057 Jasper Ave.
WINNIPEG, 673 Main St.

Boston Day...Insurance, Rotch, Teachers, Council...

(Continued from Page 1)

is doing a great job here in Massachusetts."

Turning to the subject on which he was scheduled to speak—the youth movement in America—Mr. Williams declared that the 23,000-000 young people in the country between 16 and 24 are as well off as any other age group. Of this number 15,000,000 are occupied in worth while activities. The youth problem, he pointed out, is but a phase of the relief problem as a whole and not to be solved without finding the answer to the entire relief question.

To do this, hinted Mr. Williams in his summary, constitutional reform may be necessary if our present laws cannot be enforced to bring about a self-respecting way of living to the nation.

Teachers—Job Selling Goes to District Attorney

District Attorney William J. Foley today assigned two assistants to investigate rumors of teachers' job selling. His action followed a conference with Superintendent Patrick J. Campbell, who gave the District Attorney names of two men, who reputedly attempted to collect $50 apiece from certain teachers for guaranteed jobs. The name of a young woman who allegedly acted as go between in contacting the teachers was also given him.

This evidence, contained in a 2½-page report, was insufficient, Mr. Foley said, to give the grand jury. "But I might," he added, "be able to make up a case, if I can dig up some witnesses."

The assistant district attorneys assigned were: Garrett H. Byrne and Frederick T. Doyle.

The District Attorney commented on the fact that the School Committee had not exercised its prerogative of holding a public hearing on the matter, but had preferred to turn it over to him to handle.

Last night Boston's School Committee met behind closed doors for five solid hours and heard various versions of a story current in Boston for several months, namely that certain teachers on the substitute list had been asked for donations for a fund to be used in limiting the number of names on the list. Since substitute jobs are issued in rotation, the fewer names that appear the more frequent will be employment for those fortunate enough to get on the roll.

Last night the school committee was seeking to establish just who had been approached on the scheme, who conceived it and who was to get the money for "freezing" the list.

Council—Turns Down City Consolidation Plan

Bostonians hadn't decided whether their erstwhile city council had wilfully misunderstood a carefully worked out plan to consolidate eight city departments or whether they just hadn't bothered to listen when the plan was explained.

Yesterday the council turned down a plan submitted by M. I. T. experts at the request of Mayor Mansfield whereby taxpayers might be saved money.

Although the Mayor carefully explained that the new plan, employing a commissioner at $12,000 a year, to oversee the consolidated departments, would not mean the loss of any jobs, the misunderstanding councillors based their rejection of the proposal on the belief that hundreds of employees would be fired.

Not misunderstood, however, was the fact that the present council has only two more weeks of existence, that governing bodies take much longer than two weeks to deliberate over apparently lucid issues, that no major issues can now be considered until the new council comes into power. Meanwhile, today, Bostonians continued to realize that they pay for as top-heavy a city government as it is possible to find.

Curley—Cote Crowns Him With Wreath of Fruit

A wreath of fresh fruit, mounted on a box three feet in diameter, was presented to Governor Curley today by Edmond Cote, member of the Fall River Finance Commission. Mr. Cote said that the wreath had been made by his wife. It contained grapes, apples, cranberries, tangerines, oranges and other fruits, and was tied with an enormous red ribbon.

Considering the recent plum awarded to Mr. Cote by the Governor, observers at the State House were certain of one thing—that at least none of the fruit was sour.

Gifts—For Needy Children Shown by Bank

It was the week before Christmas and all through the town boys and girls were being good, for most of them — after the fashion of the movies—have been enjoying a preview of what is coming. As if the stores weren't enough, even usually staid banks have unbent to intensify childish anticipation.

If Boston's more curious youngsters had peeked into the big Milk Street windows of the First National Bank last night they would have seen a magnificent Christmas tree. It was decorated in a glittering array of resplendent baubles and laden with gifts. There were dolls in profusion, rag dolls, "mama" dolls, French dolls, Dutch dolls, every sort of doll. There were fire engines, trains, and scooters . . . in fact, almost everything the toy stores have to offer, and many items of warm clothing besides.

The toys were supplied by the Firnabank Club girls for the occasion of their sixteenth annual Christmas party. It was a sizable collection. It included 3500 gifts, each attractively wrapped. Today they were being made ready for Christmas Eve delivery to children in various sanatariums and institutions in Boston.

Langone—Files Bill Seeking to Oust Mayor

Old political feuds are seen behind the bill filed yesterday before the Legislature by Senator Joseph A. Langone seeking to oust Mayor Mansfield from office. A strong supporter of Mansfield during the last mayoral campaign, Senator Langone broke with the Mayor soon after the latter's elevation to office on the question of jobs, and the breech was never closed.

An equally strong supporter of Governor Curley, the Senator is believed to be taking this opportunity to demonstrate his solidarity with the leader of Massachusetts' Democracy. The bill provides for a special recall election in May and a special election in November to elect a successor.

Weiner—Identifies One Of His Alleged Assailants

Following the impaneling of the jury in Suffolk Superior Court this morning, Louis Weiner, official of the United Sportswear Company, identified Joseph J. Josephs as the person who shot him in the legs on Sept. 6, when Mr. Weiner refused to give Josephs and two companions employment.

Josephs and Louis Fortimallas went on trial before Judge Joseph Sheehan for charges of assault and battery with intent to kill.

The case is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney James T. Cassidy. Herbert F. Callahan represents Josephs and Fortimallas.

Interest in the affair has been heightened by the fact that Louis Levine, Mr. Weiner's partner, was found not guilty on Dec. 5 on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice. Mr. Levine was alleged to have discussed with his partner the question of accepting $10,000 for agreeing not to identify Mr. Weiner's assailants when they came up for trial.

Post Office—So. American Air Mail Closes Dec. 19

Christmas air mail for South American countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay excepted—closes at Boston on Thursday this week, Dec. 19. This is also the closing date for Christmas air mail to Central America and Caribbean ports.

On the 19th, the excessive Christmas rush will start at the post office and will continue through the 24th, Postmaster Peter F. Tague said today. On that day 4300 extra workers will be helping the regular 6700 department employees.

Postmaster Tague said that on the 23d, the busiest day of the year in the post office, between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 letters and cards will be handled. He revealed that yesterday 5,000,000 letters passed through the post office, and that parcel post was nearing the 300 per cent increase mark.

Ideals—Urged by Dr. Marsh at Convocation

"If it were in my power to give our students any one thing in the world, and only one thing, I would give them a Lordly ideal. . . ." So declared President Daniel Marsh before an audience of students and faculty who packed the somber reaches of Trinity Church this morning for the university's traditional Christmas convocation.

Said Dr. Marsh:

"Ideals are like stars: we may not reach them with our hands, but if we faithfully follow them, they may serve to lead us across unknown tracts from slavery to freedom, and across storm-tossed seas to charted ports of destination."

Preceding the convocation, a brass quartet performed a number of Bach chorales. The university choir of 160 voices furnished music for the service. Dr. Arthur Lee Kingsolving, rector of Trinity Church, read the Scripture lesson.

Harvey—His Fee Goes To Millen Victims' Widows

Checks of $250 each were presented to the widows of the Millen brothers' victims today at the State House. They represented the division of a $1000 fee paid by the State to George Stanley Harvey, who was appointed by the court to defend the Millens.

The recipients were Mrs. Helen C. Haddock and Mrs. Margaret McLeod of Needham, Mrs. Grace Sumners of Lynn and Mrs. Marion Clark of Fitchburg.

Standing before Mr. Harvey, Governor Curley said, "Attorney Harvey is not a wealthy man but his heart is as big as the building we are now in."

The Governor made the presentation a further opportunity to comment on the statutory maximum fee of $1000 for lawyers appointed by the court to defend criminals. He said it was comparable to the $10,000-a-year salary paid the Governor while the Mayor of Boston was receiving $20,000.

Compacts—Viewed as Big Crime-Prevention Aid

"There is perhaps a greater opportunity for getting joint action on the part of the states in the field of crime prevention than in any other function of government," said Senator Henry Parkman Jr., who, with Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League today.

Senator Parkman is a leader in the field of interstate compacts, especially as they affect labor relations. Whereas wage differentials and conflicting labor standards hinder the effecting of labor compacts, Senator Parkman pointed out that "everyone is eager to prevent crime."

Lieut.-Col. Kirk agreed with Mr. Parkman in this opinion and also in the assertion that the best opportunity for interstate compacts lies in the field of probationers and parolees. Under a plan explained by Mr. Parkman, reciprocal agencies could be set up which would supervise probationers and parolees traveling from one state to another. Expenses would be divided proportionately among the state subscribing to the compact.

The Commissioner of Public Safety also explained some of the compacts discussed at the recent New Jersey crime conference. These included: Facilitating extradition; authorization of state police to jump state borders when in hot pursuit of criminals; establishment of joint bureaus for crime prevention and investigation.

Dividends—Closed Banks Disburse $860,000

Extra money for Christmas was made available today for depositors in the closed Highland Trust Company of Somerville, the Lowell Trust Company of Lowell and the Western Massachusetts Bank & Trust Company of Springfield.

Total disbursement will be $860,000. It represents completion of 100 per cent payments to savings depositors in the Lowell bank and 70 per cent to similar accounts in the Somerville institutions.

Scholarships—For Chinese Girls Announced

Scholarships worth $5200 for four Chinese girls were announced today by Dr. Tehy Hsieh, director of the Boston Chinese Service Bureau. Two, for $1000 each, have been offered by the Colby Junior College for Women at New London, N. H., and two others, for $1600 each, by the Marot Junior College, Thompson, Conn.

Two of the Chinese girls have already been chosen. They are granddaughters of a former premier of China, Admiral Sah Tsin-Ping. Benjamin Sah, brother of the girls, is now at M. I. T., and Dorothy Sah, their sister, is a student at Mount Holyoke.

Dr. Hsieh stated that this innovation of sending Chinese girls marked an important step in improving the understanding of each other by China and the United States. "We are preparing the citizens of tomorrow," he said.

Dr. Hsieh was recently honored by a banquet attended by more than 400 people. More concrete than the banquet itself perhaps was a tribute of nearly $200 which Dr. Hsieh immediately assigned to charity.

Harvard—Its Library Approaching 4,000,000 Mark

"The total number of books in the University Library continues steadily to draw near the 4,000,000 mark," said Dr. Robert P. Blake, head librarian at Harvard, as he announced the addition of 87,873 volumes last year.

Harvard's book collection is said to constitute the largest college library in the world and the seventh in size of any library.

Those mentioned as larger are the British Museum, the French National Library, the Library of Congress, the New York City Public Library, the Leningrad Public Library and the Moscow Public Library.

Here is the general set-up of the Harvard libraries:

	Present Numbers	Additions (1934-35)
Harvard College Library	1,903,581	36,808
Seven Dormitory House Units	67,013	2,594
Departmental Libraries	1,718,835	48,471
Totals	3,689,429	87,873

Both gifts and purchases increased during 1934-35 over other years, said Dr. Blake.

He added that his compilation did not include some 40,000 maps and thousands of posters, broadsides, leaflets, clippings and engravings.

Briefs

An increase of $2,000,000 in receipts from internal revenue taxes was announced today by Judge William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue. A total of $6,705,179 was collected by the department in Massachusetts in the last quarterly drive as compared with $4,330,650 last year. Yesterday was the deadline for payments. Experts estimate that about $40,000,000 will be the State's total federal tax payment this year.

The Federal Grand Jury returned six indictments today, three of which were secret. Two were against a pair of brothers in Springfield, operators of a cleaning establishment, who were alleged to have charged the Government for almost $500 worth of cleaning CCC clothing which was merely left on their shelves for a suitable length of time, then returned, uncleaned. Another indictment involved a small counterfeiting charge.

Loyal States Favored At G. O. P. Convention

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Four New England states, along with Delaware and Pennsylvania, will be permitted to send three extra delegates each to the Republican National Convention as a result of action taken yesterday by the National Committee.

The rule authorizing extra delegates from states which cast Republican electoral votes in 1932, was written into the convention call only after a long debate, which found New England committee members on both sides. Connecticut will have 19 delegates; Maine, 13; Massachusetts, 34; New Hampshire, 11; Rhode Island, 8, and Vermont, 9.

Indian Women Gain Step In Drive for Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17—Women leaders in the long battle for equal suffrage among the Seneca Indians have won the first step toward victory in the naming of a committee of three men by the Council of the Seneca Nation to study a petition asking for such rights.

After determining whether the tribal constitution can be amended to give the women the right to vote and the privilege of running for office, the committee will report to the Council. If the report is not favorable, the question will have to wait a year before it can be brought up again before the 16 Counselors of the Nation. About 25 prominent Seneca women are leading the fight for women suffrage on the reservation.

Razor Lasts 145 Years

A razor that has been in use for 145 years belongs to J. R. Fields of Millport, Ala.

Rare Screens Unfold Four Centuries of Japanese Art

Optical illusion of color presented in delicate ink monochromes — Gay works of latter school painters offer marked contrast at Museum of Fine Arts.

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts

A Striking Example of Japanese Art
A Pair of Six-Fold Paper Screens Depicting the Tiger Motive, Painted, Signed and Dated by Tohaku in 1606

Four centuries of the best of Japanese painting are represented in the exhibition of rare screens opening today and extending through Feb. 2 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Critics overleaped their customary constraint and burst into rapturous comment at the preview of 54 beautiful works ranging from the time of Sesshu, celebrated painter and, in a way, the "Botticelli of Japan," who founded his school in the fifteenth century, to the end of the eighteenth century, culminating in the naturalist school of Okyo and Goshun. Tigers in combat with dragons, representing the conflict between flesh and spirit; shadowy monkeys swinging between branches and reaching for the reflection of the moon in water; cherry trees rich in blossom; brilliantly colored peonies shining in a pool, and gaily lacquered carts laden with potted lilies and hydrangeas convey the timeless conception of Japanese art.

Ink Monochromes

Sesshu's two screens of Monkeys and Falcons, in this first group of bird, flower and animal subjects, illustrate the wonderful achievements of artists of his time in ink monochrome. All the charm of color, in fact an optical illusion of color, is imparted in the subtle, delicate use of black and chiaroscuro, known as "notan."

Although in the eighth century the Japanese adopted the literary and aesthetic habits of the Chinese, they had done so through a responsive appreciation, not mere mimicry, and had for several centuries withdrawn from contact with the Continent, when Sesshu, just before the brilliant Momoyama Age, the "High Renaissance" in Japanese painting, visited China. He returned, however, having found no peer among the contemporary Chinese.

The Kano School

Next in antiquity to the work of Sesshu in this exhibition, comes a screen painting of a Spaniel attributed to Motonobu, who established the great Kano school, a school which definitely translated Chinese terms into Japanese tradition and which from its foundation, early in the sixteenth century, to the end of the nineteenth century, was attached to the Shogunate. It is the Kano school, which is most fully represented in this group by such artists as Eitoku, grandson of Motonobu; Shoei, son of Motonobu and father of Eitoku, Sanraku and Sansetsu.

Bases of Collection

In an article in the Museum Bulletin for December, Robert T. Paine Jr., associate in the department of Asiatic art, and assistant to Kojiro Tomita, curator of the department, who has arranged the exhibition, writes of the Kano school: "One primary feature, however, unites the school. No matter when or what the artists drew, they held their brushes vertically at right angles to the material on which they painted. This accounts for a certain straightness and hardness of line."

The display of the museum collection of these screens, which will have to be shown in three or four separate exhibitions, brings up again the story of how Boston came to have a collection of Japanese and Chinese art outstanding in the world outside the Orient. Late in the nineteenth century, before the Occidental world awoke to the art of the Far East, three Americans, Dr. William S. Bigelow, Dr. Charles Goddard Weld and Prof. Ernest Fenollosa, were traveling in Japan. Japan, at that moment, was willing, as never before nor since, to part with her national treasures, and, guided chiefly by personal taste, these travelers acquired all they could. Loaned for some years to the museum, the collections were later donated to that institution.

The screens, which have been amazingly preserved, for they are made of nothing more durable than paper, cannot, because of their size, remain permanently on display. Following the current bird, flower and animal group, will come screens painted with landscapes and other subjects. Mr. Paine, who says he has never seen anything to equal it even in Japan, has prepared a catalogue with 54 aquatone plates and a descriptive text, which can be purchased from the museum.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, Dedham, 8.

Theaters

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Gary Cooper in "Peter Ibbetson." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48, 6:55, 10:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Barbary Coast." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bad Boy." 2, 5, 8.

FINE ARTS—Charles Boyer in "Liliom" (French). 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "Skiing in Austria." Tomorrow: Disney program: Six Silly Symphonies; four Mickey Mouse cartoons, "Skiing in Austria" is held over.

BOSTON — "His Family Tree." 10:07 a. m., 12:43, 3:29, 6:10, 8:51. Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation," a romantic mystery written by E. Phillips Oppenheim. 11:33 a. m., 2:14, 4:55, 7:36, 10:17.

EXETER — Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Bad Boy," with James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson. 4:15, 7:30.

SOUTH STATION—"Voice of Experience," "Italian Caprice," "Pathé Topics," "Hooked Lightning," and a travel picture, "Los Angeles."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell in "Rendezvous." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. "She Couldn't Take It," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. Orpheum: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. State: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

METROPOLITAN — Pat O'Brien, Jane Froman in "Stars Over Broadway." 11:10 a. m., 2:06, 4:46, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: "One Hour With You." Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Coronado," with Johnny Downes, Jack Haley, and others. Fenway: 2:07, 4:48, 7:29, 10:10. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:14, 2:58, 5:42, 8:26. "Charlie Chan's Secret," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 12:50, 3:31, 6:12, 8:53. Paramount: 10:51 a. m., 1:35, 4:19, 7:03, 9:47.

UPTOWN—"The Crusades." 2:27, 5:59, 9:31. "Bad Boy." 1:17, 4:49, 8:21.

UNIVERSITY — Edward Arnold in "Remember Last Night?" 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Jackie Cooper and Wallace Beery in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

MEMORIAL — "Mister Hobo," featuring George Arliss. 10:46 a. m., 12:59, 3:12, 5:25, 7:38, 9:51. Also "March of Time."

TREMONT—Myrna Loy in "Men in White." 10:13 a. m., 1:08, 4:03, 6:58, 9:53. "Silk Hat Kid," with Mae Clark and Lew Ayres. 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:36, 5:31, 8:26.

Music

STEINERT HALL—Recital by Loretta Laurenti, assisted by Artiss de Volt, harpist. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open house. Frederic Delzell, pianist; also the Very Trio. Open to the public without charge.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by students of preparatory course. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

HOTEL BRADFORD — Tenth anniversary meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club. Speakers and music. 6:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Our Far Eastern Policy Reconsidered." Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 7:45.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Address by J. Chester Crandall on "Financial Ratios of Interest to Credit Men." Hotel Bradford. 7:30.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Lecture on "The Nature and Task of the Christian Church," by the Most Rev. William York, Archbishop of York. Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM—Joint recital by Helen Jepson, soprano, and Richard Bonelli, baritone. 11 a. m.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, on "New England Trade Opportunities." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

N. E. WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION—Final meeting of Golden Jubilee Year. Talks by prominent writers. Hotel Statler. 1:30.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT — Christmas Vesper service for students in schools, colleges and universities. Trinity Church, Copley Square. 4:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Landscape Paintings." Guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Christmas play, "The Gallant Pilgrim." Copley Methodist Episcopal Church. 1.

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL—Meetings of the Kendall Mills group. 9. Luncheon. 12:30.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Dolan Investigations

With the long projected Dolan investigation at last out in the open, the eternal round of speculation as to the political why and wherefores has started. The tight lid kept by the Mayor on all information out of City Hall prevents any but the most routine statements to be issued. Thus the reasons for the present administration's efforts in pushing the affair remain shrouded in mystery.

Very few voices, however, dissent from the opinion that, with the filing Saturday of the charges against Edmund L. Dolan in the Suffolk County Supreme Court, the animosity between Mayor Mansfield and Governor Curley has come to a head. That a show-down was imminent became evident from the early days of September when the Mayor charged that the Curley-controlled Finance Commission was issuing a series of attacks upon his administration with the purpose of embarrassing him.

New Suits Promised

The announcement yesterday of the city's intention of filing a new suit against Dolan within a month's time, this time in connection with the Mohawk Packing Company, indicates that in all probability the strategy of the present administration will be to file these suits (there are four left), in an attempt to embarrass Governor Curley right up to the Democratic primaries in September. It has never been denied either at City Hall or on Beacon Hill that the attacks on Dolan were in reality attacks upon Governor Curley. Indeed, the Governor has on more than one occasion come heatedly to the defense of the man who was City Treasurer during Curley's last term as Mayor of Boston.

Although the Legal Securities case was thrown out of the Finance Commission last winter for lack of sufficient evidence, claims are made by members of the city legal department that some of the evidence supposed to have been destroyed has been recovered and that the case against Dolan is airtight.

Farnum's Ambition

George R. Farnum, special investigator for the legal department in connection with Dolan case, is believed to have his eye on the Republican nomination for District Attorney. Nothing would prove a greater political blessing to him than to uncover the proof of large scale "graft" and to bring the responsible persons to justice. It is reasonable to suppose therefore that outside of his desire as a member of the Committee on Ethics for the American Bar Association to clear up any irregularities in municipal government that he will make the most of the excellent political opportunity offered him.

City Hall observers say that the Dolan investigation publicity marks the opening of Mayor Mansfield's fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Although the Mayor has issued no statement indicating that his future political aspirations point toward Beacon Hill, it is no secret that the Governor's determination to run for the United States Senate has left the Mayor with as good a chance to be elected Governor as any Democrat in the Commonwealth.

Mansfield's Hopes

If Mansfield succeeds in discrediting Governor Curley, he will succeed at the same time in weakening any man the Governor may back in the next gubernatorial fight. It is well known that Curley, if he goes to the Capital, hopes to be able to leave behind him on Beacon Hill a man friendly to him, so that he may still exercise a certain amount of control in the administration of the State. Governor Curley has already indicated that his candidate for the governorship will be Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, who, with State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, is considered to be the strongest candidates for the Democratic nomination.

J. G. H.

Return to Law Averred by Brann Nearest His Heart

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 17 (AP)—Maine politicians wondered today just how much significance to attach to Democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann's declaration that if he followed his heart's dictates he would not seek re-election.

The Governor, now in his second term, told a Lewiston veterans' organization last night that if he did "the thing nearest my heart," he would abandon politics and return to Lewiston to resume his law practice.

For months the Governor's 1936 plans have been the object of considerable speculation and worry among both Democratic and Republicans. The Democrats have feared he might not lead them; the Republicans have hoped he would quit the field.

The Governor, until last night, has preserved silence. To all questioners his answer had been the same. He said he would make a statement "around Jan. 1." Last night's remark, made as he responded to an introduction by George S. McCarty, Lewiston attorney, only served to heighten the suspense.

Democrats Capture Biddeford Offices

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Democratic sweep of all municipal offices in Biddeford, and defeat of the nonpartisan council chairman of Brewer, resulted from elections held in Maine yesterday.

Arthur J. Remillard (D) was reelected Mayor of Biddeford by a majority of 1591 votes over Almo Custeau (R), and Democratic candidates won each of the 11 City Council seats. Albert Gerry, James K. Chamberlain and Harry W. Churchill captured three seats on the City Council of Brewer. Walter J. Sargent, chairman since the council-manager form of government was instituted in 1931, failed of re-election.

Milk Inquiry Planned In Boston, N. Y.-St. Louis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The New York, St. Louis and Boston markets are next in the Federal Trade Commission investigation of the milk industry.

The New York investigation, the commission said today, is scheduled tentatively to start Jan. 1, with those at St. Louis and Boston following. Dates have not been set for the inquiries in the latter two cities.

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Christmas Engagement Rings

Solitaire with 6 small brilliant cut diamonds in platinum mounting. $85

Platinum wedding ring with brilliant cut diamonds all the way around. $95

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Solitaire with 2 triangular shape diamonds in platinum mounting. $400

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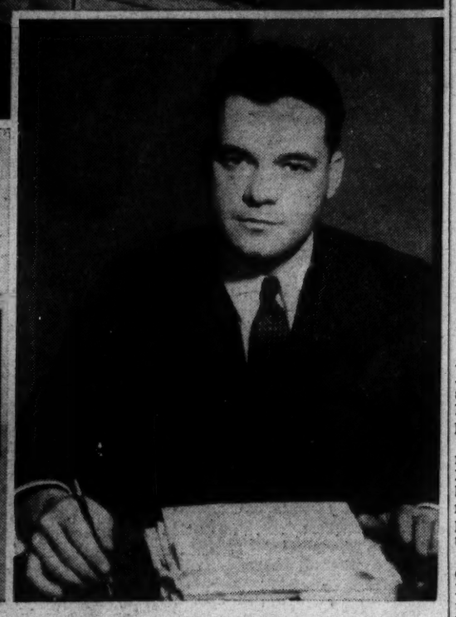
18 ARLINGTON STREET—AT THE RITZ-CARLTON

BOSTON

State Is Alert to Give Better Protection to Its Citizens

State department of public safety purchases latest devices used in detecting crime and convicting criminals for State police at new headquarters at Commonwealth Pier.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—New Teletypewriter at Commonwealth Pier Headquarters, State Department of Public Safety. Upper Right—Perlin L. Charter, State Police Chemist, Tests Metal by Spectroscope. Lower Left—Capt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, State Ballistics Expert, With Camera That Photographs a Bullet. Lower Right—Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety

Modern police equipment designed to uncover evidence often hitherto unobtainable, will soon be swung into line against law breakers by the state police, now located in their new and enlarged quarters at the Commonwealth Pier.

This equipment, including a spectroscope, one of the few used in police work in the nation, and a fluorscope and X-ray, coupled with the 26 new state detectives to be appointed within a month, is expected to bring state police strength to its all-time peak.

The state department of public safety long has been handicapped by cramped quarters at the State House. Now, with vastly greater space at Commonwealth Pier, the department is able to install and use the most modern police equipment, through which it hopes to solve crimes more quickly and accurately.

New to Massachusetts

The spectroscope has been employed in police work in some large American cities for some time, but until now the Massachusetts department has been unable to make use of it because of the "cubby hole" quarters at the State House.

The new instrument, which has just been set up, has been placed in the hands of the state police chemists, Perlin L. Charter and Joseph T. Walker. It will supplement, but not supersede, the chemistry experiments conducted by the chemists, who Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, public safety head, considers among the best in the state.

According to Mr. Charter, the state police spectroscope is used for determining the composition of metals and metallic poisons.

Writes Its Own Story

Explaining how the instrument works, he said that a metallic fragment, or a piece of clothing in which the police are trying to discover fragments of a bullet, is placed in a carbon arc at one end of the spectroscope.

The metal becomes white hot. The light from it enters the spectroscope where a prism breaks the light into its component parts. A camera photographs these parts, which show, in the form of lines on a plate, the various elements present in the material.

Relating the various uses of the spectroscope, Mr. Charter said it is particularly effective in comparing fragments of a bullet found in clothing with bullets found in a suspected weapon.

Would Close Net

Furthermore, infinitesimal bits of brass found on a wrench, which police believe was used in breaking a door knob, may be compared. Thus the person possessing the wrench would have a great deal to explain if the bits compared with the brass knob.

Not the least of the spectroscope's uses is the testing of material picked up at fires, in which arson is suspected. One such case has already been referred to the chemistry office for a spectroscopic test. Although the specimen collected by a fireman proved only the residue of chemical used to extinguish the blaze, the test giving all the needed information proved the instrument's worth.

The fluorscope and X-ray will be installed in the office of Capt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, state ballistics expert. According to the captain, the X-ray equipment is not new to police circles, but the fluorscope is a comparatively recent addition to police equipment in the federal Department of Justice and some large cities.

It is an attachment on X-ray equipment through which the expert operating the instrument may look at the contents of a package without opening it or without taking an X-ray picture.

One of the instrument's prime uses is in testing packages believed to contain bombs. The fluorscope reveals to the operator whether the package is dangerous or not, without any risk to himself.

Looks Through a Bullet

In addition, the fluoroscope allows the operator to look right through a bullet or a piece of metal. In addition, the presence of powder residue may be detected by the new instrument.

For instance, the Captain said, the presence of a large or small amount of powder residue may reveal whether a killing was a murder or suicide.

Another important part of Capt. Van Amburgh's equipment is a complete set of standards of powder, bullets and cartridges. The captain has had complete standards for some time, but until now has lacked sufficient space to develop a system whereby these standards may be used to the greatest advantage.

Means for Identifying Gun

Part of the captain's equipment, not new but of interest to all who visit his office, is the pantascopic camera which photographs all sides of a bullet to show the distinguishing groovings and markings. Through these markings the ballistics expert is able to identify the gun from which the bullet was fired and thereby narrow down the suspects.

When a bullet is photographed by the pantascopic camera, the bullet is slowly revolved and the camera takes the picture on a slowly revolving film. The pictures are used as evidence in court trials.

Regarding powder residue detection, Mr. Charter, one of the state police chemists, has invented a new method of discovery, which he is now using. He plans to submit it to the federal Department of Justice. He is keeping the process secret until it has been protected.

Goes Beyond Police Work

While most of the attention directed toward the state department of public safety centers on the state police, it being the most prominent branch, Colonel Kirk today pointed out that the services extend far beyond police work.

For instance, state censorship of motion pictures to be shown on Sunday comes under Colonel Kirk's department. This jurisdiction includes every section of the state except Boston.

Inasmuch as most pictures shown on week days are intended for Sunday showing as well, practically all the pictures shown through Massachusetts are examined at the film inspection headquarters located at Hancock and Cambridge Streets, near the State House.

All Sunday Shows Inspected

All other forms of Sunday entertainment, including vaudeville acts, and amusement centers, such as Revere Beach, are inspected and censored by the department of public safety inspectors.

Under the department also comes inspection of safety devices in all places of public assemblage, except in Boston. Theatres, schools, hotels, and auditorium must be inspected. The department issues the licenses for these buildings, as well as those obtained by firemen and engine operators, hoisting machine workers, and motion picture operators. The department must check up on overcrowding of various buildings, including theaters.

A total of 19 building inspectors and 25 boiler inspectors are included on the department's staff.

Important Fire Prevention

One of the most important functions of the department, Colonel Kirk declared, is performed by the division of fire prevention, headed by the State fire marshal. The 14 fire inspectors in this division must investigate all fires of suspicious character.

"The division," Colonel Kirk declared, "has compiled the most enviable record of any state in reducing the number of arson cases."

He pointed out that in 1934 the inspectors obtained 161 convictions in 198 fires of arson character. In the same year a total of 5120 fires were investigated.

The same division grants all licenses or permits for the storage of gasoline and other liquids other than water. This power is particularly important, with the various proposals for oil farms. The fire division must inspect oil farm storage tanks for safety.

CHRISTMAS SALE!
HALLET & DAVIS
Grand Pianos

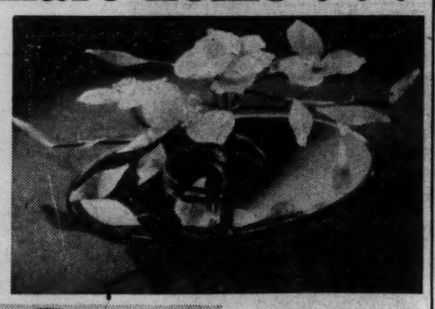
All brand-new. A Special Christmas Gift bargain. Regularly $545 . . . factory Year-End Clearance price, $335. Only 12 available at this great saving! Very easy terms. Free delivery.

Sale ends Christmas Eve!
BOYLSTON PIANO CO.
122 Boylston Street Boston
Open evenings until Christmas

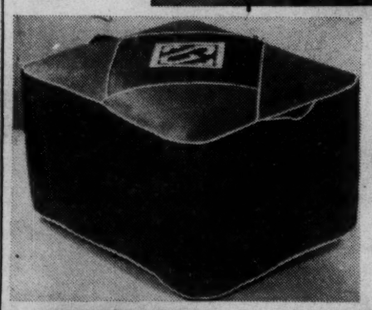
Filene's

Gifts for the smart home . . .

Center Pieces
$1

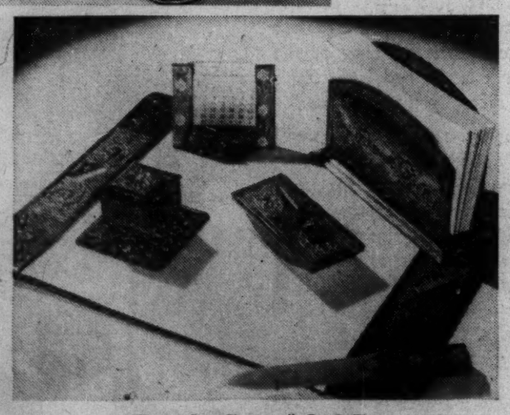


Pearlike Flower Centerpiece on mirrored reflector an attractive piece for dining table or console. Flower. **$1.** Reflector. **$1.**



Hassocks
$1.39

Initialed Leatherette Hassock in blue, green, red or brown with white piping. Initials are easily applied with a warm iron. **$1.39.**



Desk Set $3.95

of hand-tooled imported leather. Six pieces consisting of blotter-pad, roller-blotter, inkwell, letter holder, calendar, letter opener. Brown or blue. **$3.95.**

FILENE'S BOSTON GIFT SHOP—STREET FLOOR
FRANKLIN HAWLEY BUILDING—WRITE
OR PHONE HUBbard 4250

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy weather with light snow tonight or Wednesday; lowest temperatures tonight in the upper 20's; moderate westerly and variable winds.

Maine: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday cloudy, followed by light snow in the west portion.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Some light snow beginning late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional light snow tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds becoming variable; partly cloudy tonight, snow flurries Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	30	Minneapolis	20	18
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	30	28	New York	32	30
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	12	12	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	40	40	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	54	50	Washington	32	32
Miami	58	58			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 17.
B—Minimum, Dec. 16

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:29 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Wednesday, 5:02 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Alderman Among Three Fined as Gamblers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17 (AP)—Fines totaling $1200 each were imposed in Superior Court yesterday upon Alderman James J. Kelley of Central Falls; William H. Ridings of Pawtucket, and Morris L. Katazman of Providence, on charges which grew out of a state police raid on a horse-race bookmaking establishment in the basement of Kelley's drug store in Central Falls on Oct. 26.

The men were indicted jointly on a charge of conspiracy to register bets on horse races, and each was named in single indictments charging them with being common gamblers. Judge Phillip C. Joslin imposed fines of $1000 and costs on the common gambler charge and $200 and costs on the other.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Schneider's Cowboys..	'Christmas Recipe':	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	"Rhythm Makers"...	variety	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Holiday program...	"Jack Armstrong"	interspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk..	recordings .....
6:00	News; Supper Show..	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Songs in the Night"	News; records.....	Sport Comment...	Parade of Youth..
6:30	News; feature.....	"Better Homes"...	Nature League....	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'News Parade"...	Vocal program....	News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	Amateur program,
7:15	20th Century Ideas...	"Popeye" sketch..	Rube Goldberg....	Col. Jay C. Flippen, conductor...
7:30	Lum and Abner.....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	
7:45	Mario Cozzi, baritone	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news	Amateur program,
8:00	Crime Clues; Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	"Lavender and Old	Col. J. C. Flippen, conductor...
8:15	Dean sketch.....	chorus; soloists...	Lace": soloists...	
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Music for Today':
8:45	come Valley".....	his orchestra.....	Voorhees's Orch..	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	George Jessel.....	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe...	News Service.....
9:30	Hele[illegible]es in "The	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Third period,
9:45	Ne[illegible]y".....	ganza; music.....	his Pennsylvani-	Bruins - Detroit
10:00	We[illegible] Hall.....	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	hockey game.....
10:15	Talk, Rep. McLeod..	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	Male quartet.....
10:30	WBZA players, from	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news..	Thompkins's Orch.
10:45	Springfield studio....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Rebue...	Political report....
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Mixed chorus.....	Sports; music.....	Thompkins's Orch.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Henry King and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Cy Delman and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Jan Garber's Or..	his Kentuckians..

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: Geography program.
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Symphony Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), Boston University Choral Art Society Christmas carols.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), John Charles Thomas, baritone; Frank Tours' Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Cinema Theater: routine of large movie theater; sketches; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Conrad Thibault; Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Music Guild: Cleveland Quartet recital.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ), "The Band Goes to Town": Ella Logan; swing band.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Ranking Officers Of Navy Appear In Suit for $100,000

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 17 (AP)—A description of the "professional services" Arthur P. Homer, Washington naval architect, alleged he performed to win for the Bath Iron Works, Inc., two destroyer contracts, was on file in federal court here today.

The description took the form of specifications of allegations in Mr. Homer's $100,000 suit against the shipbuilding concern, scheduled to go on trial tomorrow.

Mr. Homer was a central figure at the munitions investigation hearings of Senator Nye's committee last winter when he told the commttee he had billed the Bath company for $50,000 and had not been paid.

W. S. Newell, president of the defendant corporation, was quoted as saying then his concern refused payment because Mr. Homer had been of no assistance in obtaining the awards.

The specifications, filed on the defendant's demand, principally described conferences of Mr. Homer and Mr. Newell with various Navy Department officials.

Mr. Homer charged he obtained President Roosevelt's approval of a plan he and Mr. Newell devised whereby the Bath concern could try for a share of naval construction awards.

In a special motion, also on file, Mr. Homer asked the court to strike that allegation from the specifications.

The names of Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Orin G. Murfin, navy judge advocate general; Admiral William H. Standley, and Admiral C. J. Peoples figured in the specifications.

In July, 1933, when Admiral Murfin rejected the Bath bids as "informal," Mr. Homer persuaded Mr. Newell to keep trying for contracts, and arranged meetings with Admiral Peoples, then navy paymaster general, the specifications alleged.

At Mr. Homer's suggestion, with concurrence of Admiral Peoples and Mr. Newell, Mr. Homer wrote 10 telegrams that were sent from the Bath company's home office to the White House, the specifications said.

These telegrams, the writ went on, were followed by a presidential conference with five admirals.

Mr. Homer also related in the specifications his efforts to overcome Navy Department rumors that the Bath concern was financially unable and lacked the facilities to build naval vessels.

Striking WPA Workers Questioned by Police

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17 (AP)—Eight WPA workers were taken into custody by police, questioned and then released yesterday after they had left their work on the Hope Reservoir job and tried to get workers on another project to go on strike.

The men said they were protesting against an order which requires them to make up time lost because of inclement weather. Dissatisfaction with the order resulted in several strikes last week.

$60 Tax Rate Prospect Stirs N. H. Residents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 17—Release of the State Treasurer's annual report today places New Hampshire's financial situation—so serious that tax assessments of $60 a year on every $1000 worth of property are privately predicted in Capitol circles—squarely before the public.

For several years now New Hampshire's tax problem has been the underlying issue in nearly every state and city election. Yearly the issue has been sidestepped; taxes have been increased; state funds have been juggled; but at no time has the problem been squarely faced by the people.

Must Be Faced

State Treasurer Charles T. Patten's sharp demand that "the financial situation in New Hampshire must be remedied" was interpreted by many today as good news—that at last the issue is so great that it must be faced and solved. To do this, it will probably be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature in 1936.

Since 1920 there has been a constant decrease in revenue to the State. This has been due largely to taxation defaults by individuals in the towns. New Hampshire's tax delinquency picture is not bright when it is realized that in 1920 towns took property titles worth $19,996 in taxes; $100,802 in 1925; $361,139 in 1931, and $708,004 in 1934.

Rise in Relief Cost

This almost vertical drop in tax returns has been accompanied by an even sharper rise in relief costs. These two issues have forced the problem to the front in New Hampshire with Mr. Patten's disclosure that at the close of the 1935 fiscal year (July 1) the State had a cash balance of only $1,931,075, as contrasted to a cash balance of $3,385,704 the previous year.

In 1933, when the state relief situation became vital, a centralized relief administration was established by the Legislature. For the first year relief expenses amounted to approximately $3,500,000.

This year the Legislature abolished the centralized relief administration, and sent the problem back to the cities and towns. Federal grants for direct relief in 1935 amounted to only $50,000.

Over $4,000,000

Meanwhile the State Board of Welfare and Relief has estimated that relief costs for the 1935-36 fiscal year will be well over $4,000,000 and that next year the costs will exceed $5,000,000.

The 1935 legislature appropriated $1,800,000 to pay the State's share for relief this year and $1,200,000 for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1937. But relief expenses have been so great that the current appropriation ($1,800,000) has been almost entirely used up, according to the State Relief Board, and the state grants of 50 per cent of local costs have been halted.

"This means," explained Mr. Patten, "that no further relief grants to cities and towns will be forthcoming from the State until next July when the 1937 allotment—$1,200,000 will be available."

"New Hampshire is now faced," said an official of the Treasury Department, "with tossing budgets and cities and towns far out of balance, or calling the legislature into a special session next winter to appropriate additional money."

"New Hampshire is already underwriting the credit of Coos County, the city of Berlin and one or two towns which otherwise could not finance their current government services. We cannot continue to borrow indefinitely. Balanced budgets of the State and its political subdivisions and acceptance of a more equitable revenue system constitute New Hampshire's most pressing single problem today," he continued.

"Will it be $60 tax rates, or will the State face the facts and put its house in order?"

Opposition to Tax Plan Halts Special Session

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 17 (AP)—continued opposition among legislative leaders to proposals for an income tax of 3 per cent and a sales tax of 2 per cent has practically halted a move for a special legislative session, it was learned today.

Some time ago Gov. H. Styles Bridges indicated he would call a special session to act on tax proposals to obtain additional state revenue.

The income and sales taxes were suggested by the State Tax Commission.

Friends of the Governor said today he is unwilling now to call a session in view of opposition to these taxes and because he feared a bond issue would be forced through to meet current expenses.

Christmas Rush Visits Portland Waterfront

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 17 (AP)—A sudden boom in shipping here gave promise today to families of local longshoremen for a larger Christmas purse. By the time the fleet of vessels now in port, or due here by Saturday, depart, longshoremen will have benefited by wages sufficient to provide a bountiful yuletide.

At least 13 ships, carrying a total of more than 50,000 tons of cargo, will be handled by local longshoremen.

New PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

CORONA JUNIOR complete with case $33.50
PAY ONLY $1 WEEKLY
Reg. $39.50
Wards
BUY IT AT 57 Franklin St. Boston

You'll Make No Mistake Giving

SHREVE STERLING

Pair of Georgian design candelabra, ten inches in height. $72 the pair.

Coffee urn of Chippendale design, fourteen and a half inches high. $300.

Colonial pattern dish measuring 11 inches in diameter. Price $60.

Exact replica of a Paul Revere pitcher. $65. The tray to match priced $35.

Sauceboat, copy of the original made in London in 1803. Price $40.

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

Fluorescent Christmas Tree Sets an 'Oh-s' and 'Ah-s' Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17—There's something new in Christmas trees at the Franklin Institute. The thousands of children and grown-ups who are trooping into the auditorium to see it, join in emitting delighted "oh—s" and "ah—s" as periodically the hall is plunged in darkness and the quite ordinary looking tree suddenly glows into a mystic luminosity of its own.

Its every needle shining, this "Magic Christmas Tree" stands like a frozen fountain of pale, greenish light, with the glass ornaments hanging about it glowing in different colors and with brilliant stars of different hues brightly outlined against the black curtains of the background. In the air above it hangs a radiant parachute, while around its foot rattles a luminous electric train.

Rub Their Eyes

As the auditorium lights come on again, the scene takes on so prosaic an air that children rub their eyes, wondering whether they imagined its appearance of a moment ago.

But a guide explains the "magic" to them. The tree has been sprayed with fluorescent paint, he says—hoping they understand what he is talking about—and the glass balls and stars have been painted with different mixtures of the same kind. These paints glow like fire, he tells them, when ultra-violet light, which is invisible, shines on them. This light has been directed on the tree, the guide points out to the little crowd which has gathered close to him, from the back of the two huge candles placed as decorations on either side. They are hollow, and inside them are mercury-vapor lamps covered by special screens.

Many a parent on the way out of the auditorium is being importuned to buy some fluorescent paint himself and give the family Christmas tree a treatment. He is able to point out, though, that this paint was specially made for the occasion by experimenters connected with the Franklin Institute.

The first regular portrait to be painted in fluorescent colors by a recognized artist is also being shown in connection with this special Christmas exhibit. It is a portrait of Benjamin Franklin and was completed on Dec. 14 by Miss M. May Gray, Philadelphia painter, whose work has been hung in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Brooklyn Museum.

Orchestra Formed In London to Give Suburban Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A first-class symphony orchestra to play in London's suburbs is the idea of Mr. Serge Krish, conductor and pianist.

Mr. Krish declares that many suburban dwellers never have a chance of hearing the best music, as the fine orchestras play only in the center of London.

So the conductor is taking his New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra to the large theaters and cinemas of outer London to give Sunday concerts to those people who find it difficult to hear the centralized orchestras.

Many well-known musicians and public figures have sent letters of support and subscriptions, Mr. Krish declares, and he hopes that subscriptions will enable him to keep his highest price seats as low as two shillings and sixpence.

Democracy Ideals Strongly Urged At World Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Preserving the vital force of democratic ideals in a changing world seemed to this correspondent the central theme considered by about 100 members of the Institute of World Affairs, as its thirteenth session swung into full working schedule yesterday.

Other problems aplenty were considered. They were, for instance, 10 round table groups into which the members divided for intensive study of specific subjects. Even in these conferences, however, the implications of dictatorial Governments, relations of business with Government, neutrality, the desire for constitutional change, social security and other topics closely related to current dilemmas of democracy were the prevailing trend.

Free Speech

Stuart Richardson Ward, executive secretary of the Commonwealth Club of California and commander of the American Legion's eighth California district, embracing San Francisco and San Mateo counties, discussed the place of free speech in democracy under the heading, "The Technique of Public Discussion."

"Debating is not discussion," he told the institute's general conference. "Debating is an intellectual game. Whereas discussion is talk about a question by people who do not agree and yet admit that they may be at least 2½ per cent wrong and want to learn the truth.

"There is only one valid technique of public discussion and that is that all sides be fully and fairly presented. This sounds simple but it is a most difficult thing to achieve."

"Menagerie of Animals"

Outlining the problems of conducting a forum with fairness and assured impartiality, Mr. Ward listed a "menagerie of animals" which, he said, prey upon free discussion. These included timidity, which would prevent one speaking his thoughts in public; a "We are the people" attitude which will not listen to evidence on the other side—a frequent vice of professional groups; a feeling of layman inferiority which deters the proverbial man in the street from questioning the opinions of experts; selfish interests and excessive deference to age and sex.

Of these "animals," Mr. Ward indicated the most dangerous are selfish interests and layman inferiority. Concerning the latter, he said: "Never be intimidated by an M. D., a D. D. or even a Ph. D. If you have an amateur's grasp of the subject under discussion by all means put your question. If the expert knows his subject he will be able to answer you to your own as well as his satisfaction and if he does not he will either fake an answer or be man enough to admit his limitations."

Fascist Tendencies

Mr. Ward warned of Fascist tendencies lying latent in American life, which might spring into power to crush freedom of discussion for a generation in the event of a curtailment of recovery.

Mrs. Ralph Church of Evanston, Ill., pleaded for a more vigorous application of feminine influence in modern world problems with all deference to the accomplishments of women during the past half century and for their organizations. She pointed out that there never has been a time when a stronger mobilization of their forces has been more needed.

"Women," she declared, "have qualities of intuition, ability to discern truth, willingness, pertinacity, loyalty and patience to offer directly in political and public service." She admitted as a drawback a tendency to too personal a viewpoint.

Wise Counsel

If it is true, she argued, that women now do 80 per cent of the country's spending they should be able to give wise counsel in budgetary matters and aid in steering government into wise monetary measures.

To secure greater co-operation by women, in public matters, Mrs. Church urged women to realize that in the event of a collapse of government or system in America they would suffer the most. Having once been goaded into public service and greater civic awareness, she declared, women will not be stopped by national frontiers, but will reach out to greater co-operation in the interests of a just and peaceful world.

Control of agencies which lend themselves too readily to war-fostering propaganda, was urged by Dean Hugh M. Woodward of Brigham Young University.

Dr. Woodward declared that social consciousness is unemotional and slow to change. But is overridden by fluctuating public opinion which may be inflamed by the war propaganda of munitions manufacturers, international bankers and misguided patriots. He favored legislation, framed in time of peace, to censor newspapers, the radio and motion pictures in time of war or a threat of war.

The Philippines

At a special evening lecture, Dr. William B. Munroe of the California Institute of Technology assailed Philippine independence as a political blundering of the first order. Rehearsing American relations with the Philippines since the Spanish-American War, he picked flaws in virtually every section of the act which, he said, was prompted not by a genuine desire of America to set the islands free but because American sugar and cotton seed oil interests wished to be free of competition from the Philippines, and thought a dissassociation of the islands from American an easy way to accomplish this end.

The "brain trust" was not consulted concerning the act. He charged, and consequently it contains contradictions and imperfections galore. Such as the provision for the islands' neutralization while at the same time providing for American naval bases there.

Stir Up Trouble

Dr. Munroe minimized the possibilities of danger to the islands from Japan but expressed the belief that when the Filipinos realize that they in reality have been given only a gesture of freedom, they will stir up trouble. In British colonial history virtually every provision of the act has been tried and failed, he said, charging that to divide power and responsibility, as has been done between the Philippines and America, is always dangerous.

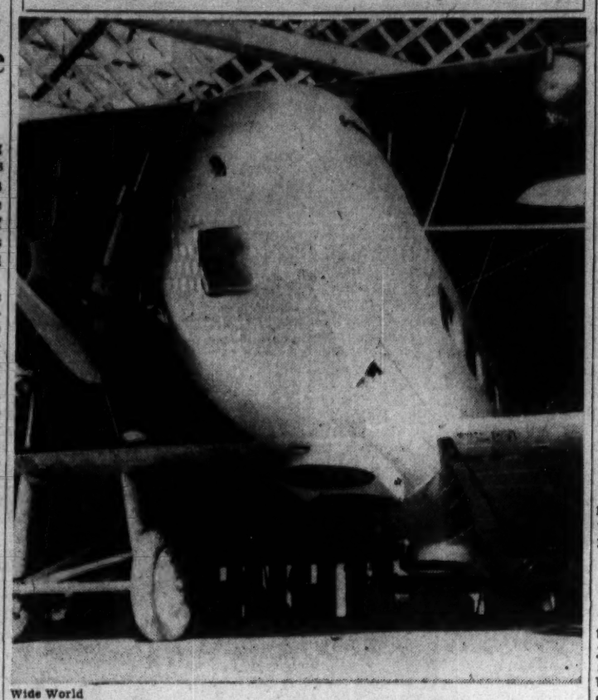
Good faith on both sides, and the probable exercises of forbearance and a strong desire to make a success of the act, may yet bring about a happy conclusion, he admitted, closing his remarks with the quotation that "Providence always takes care of fools, drunkards and the United States."

In an address at the opening meeting, B. C. Forbes, New York financial writer, forecast the greatest era of prosperity ever known and that it will be shared by wage earners and farmers. He declared that the New Deal should get credit for convincing "high-ups" that they must shoulder the responsibility of being their brother's keeper.

I. C. C. Names Rate Expert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday appointed W. N. Brown of Providence, R. I., assistant director of the traffic bureau, to specialize in questions involving rates charged by water carriers, including those which make possible competition between water and rail transportation.

Ready to Quell India's Unruly Tribes



Wide World

Loudspeakers Fitted to Bottom of Vickers Valentia Fuselage

Aviation Adds 'Voice From Sky' To Law Enforcement Munition

A modern voice of thunder coming from on high by means of loudspeakers underneath an airplane will be used to quiet unruly tribes in the Northwest Frontier Provinces of India and possibly British Somaliland. The British Royal Air Force, which has experimented with the idea in Iraq, is preparing a Vickers Valentia plane for this work in India and Africa. Four large loudspeakers mounted underneath the cabin of the plane and connected to a microphone, and suitable amplifying apparatus will be employed to deliver verbal instruction and warning from the air to rebellious tribesmen below.

The Royal Air Force first developed the sky radiocaster in general police work in Iraq. The dropping of pamphlets may continue to more educated peoples but the verbal warning delivered to aborigine and uneducated natives in their own tongues has proven far more awing to superstitious tribesmen who have spread the news from village to village about the "voice from the skies."

Mapping Rio Grande

Aerial mapping of the portion of the Rio Grande River lying within the United States' boundaries has just been completed by means of an argus-eyed aerial camera for the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

The largest aerial survey ever taken in the United States, the "shooting" of a 22,000,000-acre area in the Rio Grande's watershed.

The six-month aerial mapping project would have consumed several years by the old method of survey by land parties.

Flying at an altitude of 24,000 feet the giant camera was able to photograph a strip of territory from 11 to 15 miles wide.

Columbia Airlines

That an airline can prosper without air-mail contracts is borne out in the unprecedented success of the three-month-old Columbia Airlines, Inc., which operates from Cincinnati to Detroit and St. Louis.

Closing its second month with a proportional 552 per cent increase over its first month and showing a substantial profit in its operations, this line is well on its way to permanent success, according to Ernest L. Woods, its traffic manager, in spite of the fact that it has been granted no contracts from the Government for mail carrying.

Organized in August of this year by Edward G. Bern, said to be the first airline owner and operator in this country, the Columbia Airlines staged its first regular flight on Oct. 15, flying from Detroit to St. Louis via Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Columbia's principal business has been a feeder service by which it takes passengers from its own line to connecting planes for any section of the country. It has just announced an 11-hour service between Cincinnati and Miami, Fla., by Louisville, Ky. Its own route is 584 miles long.

One of aviation's greatest enemies, ice formation on propellors, has been attacked through development of a "slinger ring," a device perfected by I. R. Metcalf, an engineer of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

The "slinger ring" operates on the principle of a garden spray and is about as simple. About a foot in diameter the ring fits over the propeller in back of the blades and conveys a stream of anti-ice solution, partly by pressure and by centrifugal force, onto the whirling blades. The device was tested by the B. F. Goodrich Company which owns a refrigerated wind tunnel and TWA, Inc., transcontinental operators, who loaned propellors, engines and test stands. TWA has since placed an order for 60 slingers.

Ice forming on propeller blades which are aerodynamically designed causes them to lose their efficiency so that they do not "bite the air" as well. Heavy icing of blades would, of course, eventually cause a forced landing of the plane. With the formation of ice on the leading edges of solved, the slinger ring solution has removed the last major ice worry of large transport companies, and opened further the promise of completed schedules in all kinds of weather.

Federal Injunction Bars Radio Station From Pirating News

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (AP)—A federal injunction barred radio station KVOS of Bellingham, Wash., today from pirating Associated Press news.

The ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a Seattle District Court ruling yesterday and ordered KVOS be restrained from broadcasting Associated Press news until the period of material damage to member newspapers is ended.

The court declared KVOS's practice constituted "unfair competition . . . and unconscionably injured newspaper members in performing a public function and legitimate business."

The appellate tribunal said the station cannot broadcast Associated Press news during the period following publication when "the broadcasting of the pirated news to KVOS's most remote auditors may damage the members papers' business of procuring or maintaining their subscription and advertising."

The opinion, written by Circuit Judge William Denman, further said "the first amendment of the Federal Constitution has recognized the public function of the press in the provision for its freedom. While no constitutional question is here involved, this constitutional recognition emphasized the exceptional character of the right which is sought to be protected in a federal court sitting in equity. . . .

"It is proper to say the Associated Press is seeking protection not only of its legitimate business but also its discharge of a public function of fundamental value and importance."

Discussing the station's "newspaper of the air," the decision said "Common sense compels us to agree with the Associated Press that the purloining of fresh news and its broadcast are both elements of a business of publication for profit."

Appropriation of "hot" news by the station produces an "obvious tendency" to lessened circulation and advertising income of member papers, the court said.

"We are unable to see any theory under which such a diversion of advertising income from Associated (Press) papers to KVOS, with its incidental destruction to subscriber income, can be called anything but unfair competition."

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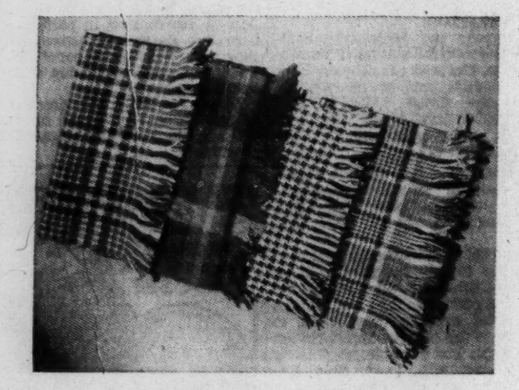
The corn plant has more than 1000 possible industrial uses.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BROOKS BROTHERS



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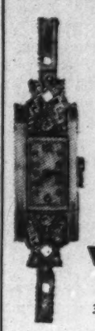

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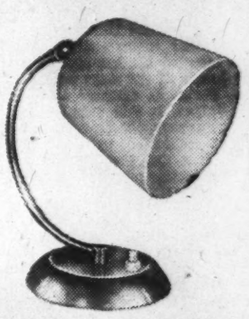
A USEFUL TABLE LAMP



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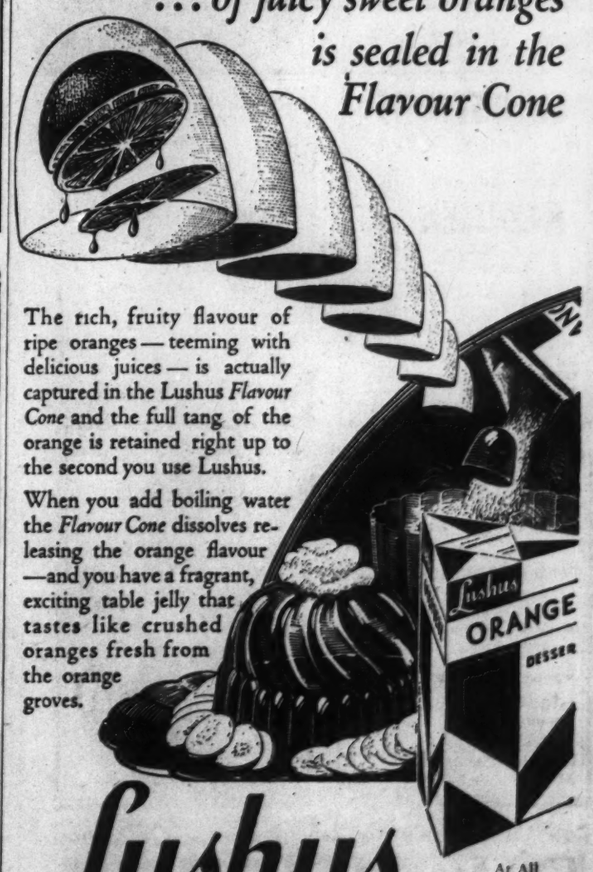

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Two Men Keep England on Top In Tennis World

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tale of strength and weakness, starkly told. Such is the 1935 men's ranking list issued recently by the English Lawn Tennis Association. The strength is concentrated in positions one and two, retained (as you would thoroughly expect) by Frederick J. Perry and Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, respectively. The weakness lies in the total absence of singles players who can deservedly be mentioned in the same breath as this famous pair.

Britain's restoration to pre-eminence in international play has been mainly the work of two men. Three successful Davis Cup campaigns have, indeed, been carried out on the correct assumption that in each engagement Perry and Austin could between them win three of their four singles matches. Appraisers of form conceded the doubles to the enemy in advance as a matter of course, and it did not seem to matter which pair played for Britain, provided Perry and Austin were rested.

New Stars

This year, however, the critics had quite a shock, for, in the doubles of the Challenge Round against the United States the only Davis Cup match that Britain, as champion nation, was called upon to play—G. P. Hughes and his new partner, C. R. D. Tuckey, gained a hearty triumph over a well-seasoned couple, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn. Tuckey rose to the occasion heroically. And, as a sequel, he finds himself declared to be the fourth best singles player in the country. Which, though complimentary, is difficult to understand.

Whether Tuckey's standard of singles play is as high as that of F. H. D. Wilde, now dropped to No. 11, is a highly debatable matter. Indeed, the whole list is a highly debatable matter, once your eye has descended past the names of Perry and Austin and found G. P. Hughes in third place. For a long time Hughes has done yeoman service in high-grade doubles. But I do not think that many people would describe him today as the third best singles player in Britain, superior to R. K. Tinkler, Nigel Sharpe, H. G. N. Lee and E. R. Avory. These men, all much of a muchness, fill positions five to eight in the order named and they are followed by four people who might beat any of them—I. G. Collins, C. M. Jones, F. H. D. Wilde and D. G. Freshwater.

The Big Two

As to Perry and Austin, the only British singles players who cut any ice internationally, there can be no doubt that between April 1 and Oct. 5, the period taken into consideration by the ranking compilers, they both showed greater skill than ever before. At the outset of the 1935 season Perry figured almost daily in newspaper chit-chat from Hollywood, and discussion ranged around the question whether or not he would turn professional and work for the movies. The acceptance of a lucrative post with a firm of sports goods manufacturers in Australia enabled him to continue in big-time play as an amateur—in fact, as "the" amateur. It is true that while globe-trotting last winter he struck a bad patch of form in Australia and lost the national championship that he won there in 1934, but he came back to England full of vim and gusto, to win the British hard court title at Bournemouth. Subsequently, he became the first Englishman to win the French singles championship and the first champion to retain the men's singles title at Wimbledon since the challenge round was abolished in 1922, and the holder was required to play through the entire competition. A dual victory in Davis Cup singles closed his operations on the home front. Then he went out to America to defend the singles championship at Forest Hills. He fell during a semifinal match against Allison and was defeated.

Austin, as usual, showed to his greatest advantage in the brief intensity of Davis Cup battles. He is not a husky, eager, leaping, iron-hard warrior, like Perry. He is essentially the stylist, the artist and playing through a long-tournament taxes his physique too highly. Davis Cup matches produce from him his very best. As may be gathered from the fact that in such contests he has at different times accounted for H. Ellsworth Vines, Allison, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr. Yes, Perry and Austin are a great pair. They have carried British lawn tennis forward a long, long way. But the reserves are mighty slow in coming up to consolidate the position.

A Big Moment in Perry's 1935 Season

Keystone

Smiling Victor Shakes Hand of Rival

Gottfried Frhr. von Cram (Left) of Germany Congratulating Frederick J. Perry of England, Who Defeated Him in the Wimbledon Tennis Singles Final in Straight Sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, Last Summer

Sweetser Elected President

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Jess W. Sweetser, who was the first American-born golfer to win the British amateur championship, which he did in 1926, last night was elected president of the Metropolitan Golf Association at the organization's annual meeting, held at the Hotel Commodore. The elevation of Sweetser marks the first time in many years that a playing golfer has been honored by the association. He was head of the handicap committee last year. E. H. Driggs Jr. of the Garden City Golf Club was elected vice-president. Sayre MacLeod Jr. of Morris County in New Jersey was chosen secretary, and Livingston Platt of Apawamis was named treasurer.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

THREE outstanding "farm" teams are operating in hockey. The New York Rangers have their Philadelphia Ramblers in the Can-Am League; Detroit Red Wings have their Detroit Olympics, and Toronto Maple Leafs have their Syracuse Stars, the last two "farm" clubs being in the International. The Ramblers head the Can-Am standing, while Syracuse and Detroit head their respective division standings in the International. Syracuse, incidentally, scored 14 goals in its last two games and has gone through its last 10 games with only one defeat and one tie.

There is no record of any hockey player even closely approaching the record of Murray Murdoch, New York Ranger utility forward. Tonight at New York against the Canadiens he will enter his 500th consecutive game of hockey. He was one of the five originals to report to Rangers in the fall of 1926 and has not missed a game, exhibition, playoff or regular season affair, since. The other four orginals are Ching Johnson and the forward line comprising the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, and Frankie Boucher.

Boston Bruins are reputed willing to trade, buy or sell to get the club up to major league standard. That statement seems a little far fetched. It is not impossible, of course, but does seem decidedly improbable that the Bruins would trade or sell three members of the club, namely Capt. Eddie Shore, Tiny Thompson or Red Beattie.

The Bruins are in the midst of a winning streak. They have gone through three straight games without defeat, winning two, with one game a tie. Neither Canadiens nor Bruins look like major league hockey teams to date. Their game at the Garden Sunday night was a pretty poor exhibition of hockey.

Rusty Hughes, released by Windsor, will play defense for Pittsburgh. Sprague Cleghorn, Pittsburgh manager, also engineered a deal with Rochester, trading Roger Cormier, right winger, for Nick Wasnie.

Another Victory for Wolf

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Harry P. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, United States squash tennis champion, annexed another tournament to his record yesterday when he won the final round match in the December National scratch tournament at New York Athletic Club, from Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, in straight games, 15—6, 15—12, 15—5. Hanson played much better squash than at any time this season, especially in the second game, when he ran from 5—13 to 12—13, but Wolf took service on the next rally, and introducing his new backhand service, which scrapes the side wall on the return, ran out the game.

Manush Comes to Red Sox

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Washington Senators today traded Outfielder Heinie Manush to the Boston Red Sox for Outfielders Roy Johnson and Carl Reynolds. Owner Clark Griffith said it was a straight swap with no cash involved.

Big Six Quintets Have Played 237 Conference Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Teams of the Big Six have played 237 basketball games in the seven years of the Big Six Conference. All except 15 of these games counted in the Conference standings.

Oklahoma won the championship the first year with a clean sweep, winning all of the 10 games; Missouri won the next championship with a percentage of 800; Kansas was champion for the next four years, and Iowa State won last year with victories in eight of ten Conference games, while Kansas was second with 12 of its 16 Conference contests.

The composite standings for the seven years, then, give Kansas a decided advantage, as shown by these seven-year totals:

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pct
Kansas	62	27	2742	2319	.696
Missouri	48	33	2369	2225	.592
Oklahoma	40	40	2531	2482	.500
Nebraska	30	40	2164	2251	.429
Iowa State	27	43	1973	2118	.386
Kansas State	30	54	2384	2768	.357

While Kansas' total of points is the greatest, its average is not. Oklahoma, with 2531 in 80 games, has an average of 31.6, while the Kansas average was 30.8. Defensively, the Kansas record is the best, with opponents held to an average of 26 points, with Missouri next best defensively, with 27.5 scored by opponents.

A combination of scoring and defensive power, expressed in the ratio of points scored to each one scored by opponents, gives Kansas a decided advantage, with 1.19 points to each scored by opponents, or five points for Kansas to each four by opponents.

Examination of the scores of the past seven years in the Big Six shows 19 games settled by a one-point margin, four of these coming in the Kansas-Nebraska series.

The most points scored in any one game was the 68 by which Oklahoma overcame Kansas State in 1934, but the highest scoring game was the 52-to-50 contest in which Nebraska defeated Iowa State in 1930 In contrast is the 15-to-11 victory of Kansas State over Kansas in a practice game in 1933.

Pacific Coast League Adopts Play-Off Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Directors of the Pacific Coast Baseball League voted at a meeting yesterday to adopt a playoff plan for awarding the 1936 championship.

The plan, patterned after one now in use in the International League, American Association, and other circuits, will have the top four at the end of the regular schedule meet in an elimination series.

Opening date for the next season was set for March 28, one of the earliest openings in the 32-year history of the league. The regular 24-week schedule will close Sept. 13, with the play-off immediately after.

Spence on Bermuda Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Bermuda has officially announced that a Bermuda Swimming team will enter the World Olympic Games to be held in Berlin from Aug. 1 to 16 in 1936. Leonard Spence, who was born in British Guiana and is, therefore, a British subject, will compete for the Bermuda team. Spence has already broken every existing record for breaststroke style and his inclusion in the Bermuda team should assure Bermuda one or two first places.

Indians Release Doran

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League yesterday released Frank "Silver" Doran, sub defenseman. Doran probably will contact the New Haven Club, which originally had his contract.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Y. M. C. A. Indoor Track Games Set for Feb. 1

THE twentieth annual indoor games to be held by the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. have been announced for Saturday evening, Feb. 1, 1936, by William C. (Bill) Hultgren, "Y" physical director and veteran track coach, who will be in charge of the events.

This meet, sanctioned by the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, is open to all registered athletes. In fact, it is the only meet of its caliber in which the ordinary garden variety of athlete may compete. There is no limit to the number of registrations and all handicapping will be done by the officials of the N. E. A. A. A. U.

Included for the first time in the history of the games will be the one-mile walk. Other events are the 45-yard dash, 300-yard dash, 600-yard run, 100-yard dash, two-mile run, 45-yard hurdles, putting the 16-pound shot, running high jump and the mile relay.

Special prizes are to be awarded to the winners of each event. Gold medals go to the first-place men, silver medals to second-place men and bronze medals to third placers.

Entries should be sent to Recreation and Health Department, Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue.

Harvard vs. B. U. Tonight—Harvard's powerful varsity hockey team, victor over M. I. T. 12 to 0 in its only game, will meet the strong Boston University team at the Boston Arena tonight. The game will be called at 8:30 and will offer the first chance of comparison between Harvard and Princeton which last Saturday edged out Boston University 5 to 4 in the Hobey Baker Memorial Rink at Princeton.

Harvard will use only three lines against the Boston University team. The first line will be centered by Capt. Fred Moseley with Mike Hovenanian and Sam Callaway on the wings. The second line will have George Ford at center, Leo Ecker at left wing, and Ben Hallowell at right wing. The third line will be composed of the three outstanding sophomores, George Roberts at center, Ed Cutter and John Mechem on the wings.

Harvard has made one change in its defense; whereas Bill Claflin started at left wing in the M. I. T. game with Jim Roberts, Thornton Brown will be at that position. Bob Waldinger will be in goal. Harvard has continued to show the improvement expected of what is considered the outstanding hockey squad in eastern intercollegiate circles.

Boston University has an outstanding goalie in Sid Borofsky whose exceptional play at Princeton gave the Tigers plenty of trouble. Borofsky had 34 saves and played a fine game in the Boston University net.

B. U. will start Jerry Derosier at right wing, Al Carbelli at center, Al Woodward at left wing. The defense will have Herbert James at left and George Hoar at right. For a second line, Boston University will use Tom Hartigan at left wing, Russell Lynch at center, and Dexter Wesson at right wing. The spare defense will be Neil Powell and Carl Engberg.

Aquatic Institute—Capt. Jack Wallace, director of life-saving, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, Red Cross, in co-operation with the Boston Y. M. C. A., is arranging an Aquatic Institute to be held in Boston from April 13 to 18, 1936.

The sessions will be held every evening for six days at the Boston Y pool and this will be the first meeting of this type ever held in New England. Young women as well as young men will be welcome and camp counselors especially are expected to make up a large part of the gathering.

"Many hundreds of young people, mostly college students," says Captain Wallace, "go to summer camps as counselors, and while many of them are well-trained in life-saving, they have had little training in swimming-program work. It is mainly for this instruction that the Aquatic Institute is planned."

A group of college swimming coaches will be on hand to instruct the students. Further information can be had from Capt. Jack Wallace, Boston Red Cross, 347 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Here and There—Another top-notch hockey attraction is scheduled for the Boston Garden tonight when the battling Bruins meet the powerful National League leading Detroit Red Wings, in a game which is expected to draw another banner crowd to the North Station rink . . . Detroit comes here playing the most sensational hockey of any team in the league . . . The Wings, made into a real Stanley Cup contender by the $40,000 deal with St. Louis last spring by which they acquired Sid Howe and Scotty Bowman, have been unbeatable in their last six games and have dropped only two games in 13 starts this year . . . Bruins certainly will have their hands full tonight, for all the fact they too are in the midst of a winning streak, having been unbeaten in their last three starts. . . It's an all-important four-point game for the Bruins tonight. If they win, they will be only three games away from the league leadership and two games back of Chicago.

The first of the 1935-36 Y. M. C. A. indoor track meets will be held in the gymnasium of the Huntington Avenue building tomorrow at 8, when the Newton "Y" squad faces the Boston "Y" team . . . Bill Hultgren, veteran track coach at the Boston "Y," is being assisted this year by Norman Anderson, former track star . . . Frank Patterson of the Boston Maroons is leading the individual scoring list of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League of Boston with five points . . . In the four amateur hockey games scheduled for Thursday this week, the Boston Globe faces the Owl Hockey Club; Spaulding Moss plays Jackson-Curtis; Maroons meet the Monitor A. C. and the Shawmut Indians play Clarendon Hockey Club in the Boston Arena . . . Eleonora R. Sears of Boston won her opening match in the Atlantic coast squash racquets championship at Atlantic City yesterday . . . None of the entrants in the Middlesex Bowl squash tournament played yesterday, but many are expected to play tonight as the first round has to be completed by tomorrow night.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1783

By O. Stocchi

Black — 12 Pieces

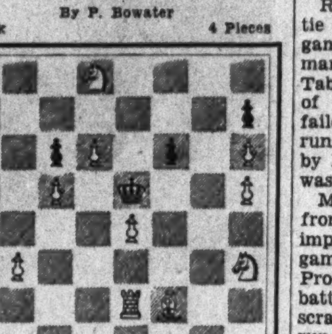
White — 14 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Il Problema, 1934)

Problem No. 1784

By P. Bowater

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(This original, by the well-known California composer, has a pleasing main variation.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1781. Kt-K3

No. 1782.

1. R-R5		Kt(B3)xR
2. Kt-K7ch		
1. ———		Kt(B5)xR
2. Kt-K3ch		
1. ———		BxB
2. Q-B6		
1. ———		B-Kt
2. B-Kt4, R3 ch		
1. ———		threatens
2. Q-K5ch		

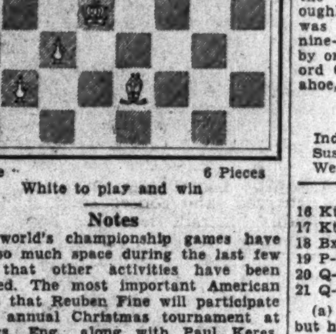
End-Game No. 232. Black wins: 1 P-Kt5 (Black), PxP; 2 RxKt, PxR; 3 P-Kt6, PxP; 4 P-B6ch, PxP; 5 P-R6, etc.

End-Game

This position is from a simultaneous game won by Lasker in England in 1901. He capitalizes on the advanced KtP, and wins in about six moves.

End-Game No. 283

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The world's championship games have taken so much space during the last few weeks that other activities have been neglected. The most important American news is that Reuben Fine will participate in the annual Christmas tournament at Hastings, Eng., along with Paul Keres, 18-year-old Estonian who made a good showing at the Warsaw team tournament; Flohr, and Tartakower, to mention only the non-English players invited.

Euwe Triumphs

The inevitable has happened. The greatest chess player of them all has gone down in defeat. The great Alekhine, who, since defeating the hitherto invincible Capablanca at Buenos Aires eight years ago, has won tournament after tournament with commanding leads, fell before the persistent onslaughts of Max Euwe, 34-year-old Dutch professor of mathematics.

Alekhine must feel like Napoleon after Waterloo, for at the end of the seventh game he was leading, 4-1, with 2 drawn. The match looked like a walkaway. But by the fourteenth game the score was tied, 5-5, with 4 drawn. Again Euwe lost two games, only to win two himself, to bring the score, 7-7, with 7 drawn at the close of the twenty-first. The next three were drawn, but Euwe won the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth to lead by two whole points, with 14 of the 15½ points required to clinch the title. Alekhine rallied to win the twenty-seventh, but could only draw the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth. The memorable thirtieth game was played Sunday at Amsterdam. Alekhine had to win to save his world's championship. After 30 moves, he had tried so hard he was two pawns behind with slight compensation. Euwe offered him a draw, which he could not reasonably refuse. He offered his hand, the first to congratulate a new chess champion of the world. Since 1894, when Lasker won the title from Steinitz, there have been but three champions of the world: Capablanca, who defeated Lasker at Havana in 1921; Alekhine, who defeated Capablanca at Buenos Aires in 1927, and Euwe, who defeated Alekhine in 1935!

Euwe once again tied the score by winning the twenty-first game, the opening moves of which followed the twenty-second game, with colors reversed. Ultimately he was able to win enough extra pawns to offset bishops of opposite colors, and Alekhine resigned at adjournment.

Twenty-First Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 PxP	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Kt-Q3	B-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 Q-R3	B-B5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 K-R	QxQ
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 RxQ	Castles
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	27 R-R4	KR-Q
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	28 R-R3	BxKt
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	29 PxB	R-Kt5
9 PxP	KtxP	30 R-B2	RxKtP
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	31 B-B	R-Q5
11 B-Kt2	R-Q	32 P-B5	R-KB5
12 Q-B	P-B3	33 RxR	BxR
13 Castles	B-K3	34 P-R3	B-Q3
14 KtxKt	KtxKt	35 R-R	K-B2
15 P-R5	P-QR3	36 P-Q4	K-B3
16 Kt-K4	B-QKt5	37 R-K	B-Kt5
17 Kt-B5	B-B	38 R-R	R-Q7
18 BxKt	PxB	39 B-B4	RxP
19 P-B4	B-Q7	40 B-K6	R-Q
20 Q-B4	R-Q5	Adjourned(a)	
21 Q-Kt3	PxP		

(a) Alekhine's sealed move was 41 B-Kt3, but he resigned without resuming.

The seventeenth game, which will be published later, was the first draw that was not hard fought to the bitter end. Like the eighteenth, below, it was a routine affair, neither player caring to indulge in complications. But in view of the number of long games, and the large number of games in the match, perhaps the players can be pardoned an occasional simple draw.

Eighteenth Game—English Opening

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	9 KtxKt	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	10 B-KKt2	R-K
3 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	11 Castles	B-KB4
4 Kt-B2	Kt-B3	12 B-Kt2	KtxP
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	13 KtxKt	QxKt
6 P-QKt3	Castles	14 P-Q3	QR-Q
7 P-KKt3	P-Q4	15 PxP	BxKP
8 PxP	Kt-QKt5	16 QxQ	Drawn

After losing the twentieth and twenty-first games, so that Euwe had tied the score, Alekhine called time out for a day. But the twenty-second game was a simple affair, lasting 87 minutes, so that the breathing spell was really prolonged.

Twenty-second Game
Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	12 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	13 Kt-K4	KtxKt
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	14 BxKt	Kt-B4
6 B-Q2	Castles	15 CastlesKR	KtxB
7 P-QR3	BxKt	16 QxKt	B-B4
8 BxB	Q-K2	17 Q-B3	Q-R5
9 P-K3	P-K4	Drawn	

Three Tie for Lead In World Pocket Billiards Tourney

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	4	1	5	65
George Kelly, Philadelphia	4	1	9	75
James Caras, Wilmington	4	1	13	56
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	3	2	9	46
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	3	3	13	40
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	4	19	44
Joseph Procita, Gloversville	2	4	21	62
Frank Taberski, Schenectady	2	4	21	51
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	2	4	22	41
Charles Seaback, Astoria	2	5	22	51

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—A triple tie again developed in the World Pocket Billiards Championship at the Pennsylvania Roof yesterday, in spite of the upsets and defeats of the leaders over the week end. Once more Edwin Rudolph, James Caras and George Kelly are tied for the lead, with William Mosconi just behind them.

None of them have met each other, and the title will have to be settled during the next five days.

Rudolph followed Kelly into the tie as the result of the first evening game, defeating his opponent of many championships, Frank L. Taberski, in a rapidly played game of 10 innings, 125 to 63. Rudolph failed to attain to his former high run of 65 or the new standard set by Kelly in the afternoon. His best was 57 to 28 for Taberski.

Marcel Camp, the young player from Philadelphia, continued his improved play, and won the final game of the day, from Joseph Procita, 125 to 89, after a long battle of 27 innings, with much scratching and safety play. The best run of the winner was 41 to 39 for Procita.

George Kelly hit his stride once more after his lapse over the week end, and overtook James Caras to tie for the lead in the second afternoon game, against Charles Seaback. He established a new high run for the tournament by scoring 75 in the fifth inning, and finally won in the eleventh, 125 to 87. A new record for the tuornament was also established, when not a sinble scratch was recorded against either player. Seaback was slow at starting, but after Kelly finished his run, he worked his way ahead, and runs of 38 and 39 brought him at least within hailing distance of the winner.

Bennie Allen is now close to his customary form, and won his second game of the tourney in the initial afternoon encounter, defeating Pasquale Natalie, 125 to 100, in 27 innings. Neither made sensational runs, Allen's best being 33 to 27 for Natalie.

Turner Two Strokes in Van

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 17 (AP)—The man to beat today in the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open golf tournament—even as Saturday—was Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J. Two rounds of supergolf that more than redeemed his four-over-par round of 75 Sunday placed the 27-year-old professional two strokes in the van, at 209, of the field of 71. Turner, quiet and thoroughly convinced the slouch hat he wore was bringing him "luck," put together nine-hole scores of 32 and 34 to better, by one stroke, the course tournament record 67 which Willie Macfarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., set in 1933.

College Basketball Results

Indiana 41, Miami (Ohio) 15.
Susquehanna 36, Bloomsburg T. 27.
Westminster 31, Villanova 25.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Indoor Polo Season Starts

ANOTHER indoor pony polo season is now on its way, and this week will find the Metropolitan Indoor Polo League launching its championship race of 1935-36, with every prospect of its being the most successful from both the financial and sports point of view that this organization has yet held. It is not so many years that this "Sport of Kings" has been holding indoor championships; but the way the game has been taken up by those who follow amateur sports has been most gratifying. Massachusetts has a league of its own, and there are circuits in other states east of the Mississippi River; but the competition in the Metropolitan organization is more extensive than in other districts.

Adopting Playoff System

This year, for the first time, the league competition is to be conducted under a playoff system, the first three teams at the end of the regular championship schedule continuing on for the Squadron A Cup and title now held by the New York A. C. In this series the second and third teams will meet and the winner cross mallets with the first team in the final contest. As there are nine teams entered for the championship, six will be eliminated and, as all of them appear to be quite evenly matched, the battle promises to be a fine one. As the champions are to be represented by the same trio as wore the Winged Foot last year, some one of their eight opponents will have to show better polo in order to unseat them this winter.

Guest Leads the Field

Winston F. C. Guest, former Yale varsity captain and star, leads the field with a handicap of 10 goals. He is one of the few polo players who are among the leaders in both the outdoor and indoor game. The new handicap list shows that no less than 15 players have been advanced to a rating since last year. Four of these players have been placed at two, while the others have one each. As a result of Arthur Borden of the N. Y. A. C. being raised to eight goals, he and John P. Mills, former St. Paul School and Yale varsity player, are bracketed in second place.

Lawson Little's Chances Look Good

As the result of the poll conducted annually by the Associated Press to decide which masculine performer was the outstanding athlete of the United States for 1935, W. Lawson Little Jr. of Stanford University appears to have a very good chance of winning the Sullivan Medal, which is awarded each year by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Little finished second in the Associated Press poll with 129 votes. He was headed only by Joe Louis, professional fighter, who is, of course, ineligible for the Sullivan Medal. Jesse Owens, Ohio State University star track and field athlete, finished next to Little with 61 votes; but he is not among the 10 athletes from whom the Sullivan Medal winner is to be selected. In fact, only three of the 10 still eligible for that trophy were voted for in the A. P. poll, the other two being Eulace Peacock of Temple University and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of the United States Davis Cup tennis team, and they received only five votes each. Unless one of the four women (Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Helen H. Jacobs, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare or Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard) gets the medal, there will have to be a decided difference of opinion on the part of those awarding the medal and those who voted in the A. P. poll to keep the winner of the United States and British amateur golf championship titles of 1934 and 1935 from succeeding Bill Bonthron of Princeton to the highest honor conferred by the A. A. U.

Brydson Climbing In Hockey League Scoring Statistics

MONTREAL, Dec. 17 (AP)—The misfortune of Bill Cook of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League has proved to be the fortune of Glenn Brydson, curly haired wingman.

Cook left the lineup with an illness and Brydson stepped in to make something of a name for himself. He didn't work with Frank Boucher and Bun Cook with the same smoothness that brother Bill did, but he was always trying and he seems always to be around when there was a loose puck in front of the goal.

The scoring records show that Brydson scored seven points the past week, four of them in one game against the Montreal Maroons. It was the best gain of any National League player during the week, but right on his heels was the quiet Frank Boucher, who always tends to his knitting. Boucher had six points to his credit.

The spurts of these two players brought them to 11 points, three points behind Paul Thompson of the sensational Chicago line, who remained at the top of the heap with 14 although he was only a single point better than last week. Charlie Conacher of Toronto was in second place with 12 points, although he did not score a single point in the Leafs' two losing games during the week. Five players, Nick Metz and Harvey Jackson of Toronto, Doc Romnes of Chicago, Brydson and Boucher were tied at 11 points.

Metz still led the entire league in the number of actual goals with nine, one more than Thompson.

Red Horner of Toronto continued to dominate the "bad man" department, having spent a total of 50 minutes in the coop. Allan Shields of the Maroons was second with 32. Marty Burke was ahead in the American section with 27 minutes.

The scoring leaders:

	Goals	Assists	Points
Thompson, Chicago	8	6	14
C. Conacher, Toronto	6	6	12
Metz, Toronto	9	2	11
H. Jackson, Toronto	6	5	11
Romnes, Chicago	4	7	11
Brydson, Rangers	4	7	11
Boucher, Rangers	4	7	11
Dillon, Rangers	6	4	10
McFadyen, Chicago	2	8	10
Schriner, Americans	7	2	9
Thoms, Toronto	5	4	9
Oliver, Americans	4	5	9
Lewis, Detroit	3	6	9
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	5	3	8
McGill, Canadiens	5	3	8
Northcott, Maroons	4	4	8
Primeau, Toronto	3	5	8
Haynes, Canadiens	1	7	8
Aurie, Detroit	5	3	8

Trinity Re-elects Kobrosky

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Milton L. Kobrosky '37 of Springfield, Mass., was chosen to captain the Trinity College football team for a second consecutive year last night. Kobrosky also is leader of the current basketball quintet and a star on the baseball nine. The Massachusetts youth is an outstanding scholar, having been named on the dean's list, which requires an average of 85 or over in at least five courses. He was named recently on the Associated Press small college all-America as well as the all-Connecticut football teams. Kobrosky was a sophomore sensation in 1934, and followed it up with another spectacular gridiron record during the past season. He is a back.

Browns Re-elect Officers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP)—Setting at rest a larger-than-usual crop of off-season rumors, directors of the St. Louis Browns met yesterday and re-elected all of the club's officers. Louis B. von Weise was again named president, with L. C. McEvoy first vice-president and business manager; Walter E. Fritsch, second vice-president; William R. Cady, treasurer, and Willis E. Johnson, traveling secretary.

Robert Smith Golf President

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Robert Smith, professional at the Indian Hill Country Club, was elected president of the Connecticut section of the Professional Golfers' Association of America yesterday.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Help Can Always Be Found

For Young People Who Show They Deserve Education

By Charles H. Sampson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many young people in these perplexing times who are wondering just how they are going to solve financial problems pertaining to their education. Many are giving up hope of ever entering college because there is not in sight the money needed to pay tuition, living expenses, and supplies.

Some go so far as to believe (or to create the impression that they believe) that this is a situation peculiar to their own generation. This is a false notion. Many of us belonging to another generation have had similar difficulties to surmount. I am, as a matter of fact, prompted to write this article because a young person who desires an education has told me that he is sure that no one in times past has been called upon to face such obstacles as confront him at the moment. I am sure that he knows that this is not so, but to convince him of his wrong opinion I told him my own story and in the telling tried to emphasize the thing that I thought he needed to develop. He did not have the bolster of faith back of him that I had, and incidentally for which I do not deserve any credit.

It was not my intention upon graduation from high school to go to college, even though I had hope of doing so. This intention was formed for no other reason than the opinion on my part that there was no possible way in sight to meet college expenses. I knew that all money that came in was needed for the family budget. I was, apparently, in almost exactly the same frame of mind as the young man with whom I have recently talked. The difference was that I had somebody back of me who at a critical moment said something that turned what looked like defeat into progress toward victory. It is a wonderful thing for any boy to have a mother who has a vision for him.

The Turning Point

As I have said, I myself had a firm conviction that the college experience was not for me. I doubt, however, if such a thought was at any time entertained by my mother. At any rate, if such was the case it remained unexpressed. Denied the privilege of a formal education herself she was determined that no such experience should be that of her sons.

I shall never forget that day in early September more than three decades ago. Mother and I were at the breakfast table talking about boys in my high school class who were going to college. I suppose that I envied them their good fortune but did not, as I remember it, say much of anything about that. Long since I had accepted the inevitable and made up my mind that my progress along the educational road had ended. Then came the question from my mother that started everything rolling in the right direction. The question: "Why don't you go to college?" came from my mother's lips. I imagine that my mouth gaped open in surprise. Mother might as well have asked me to give her a million dollars. And yet, the question came again expressed in meaningful terms, "That's right, why don't you go to college?"

I can't quite remember my reply. I imagine that I was too astounded to say much else than, "Mother, you know very well that we can't afford it." And then those words that have burned themselves into my memory: "Have faith and the way will be provided."

Kept Faith With Myself

The college experience was an extremely difficult one for me at times. But having constantly in mind that if I kept faith in myself my mother's promise would be fulfilled, when dollars dwindled to dimes and dimes to pennies something always popped up that made coppers grow back to silver again. Often the growth was even more substantial. It is wonderful how another's faith generates faith. Because of this the way was always sufficiently provided.

Frankly, I think that one of the prime reasons why some young people are not getting on toward the goal which they could attain if they would is because of a lack of "push" and faith in their own ability. One feels like trying to force such youngsters to take the first step hoping that when the discovery is made that, if it is satisfactorily completed, the second can be attempted with confidence. There always have been, there are now, and there always will be helping hands for those who demonstrate a desire to do something for themselves, especially when the "going is rough."

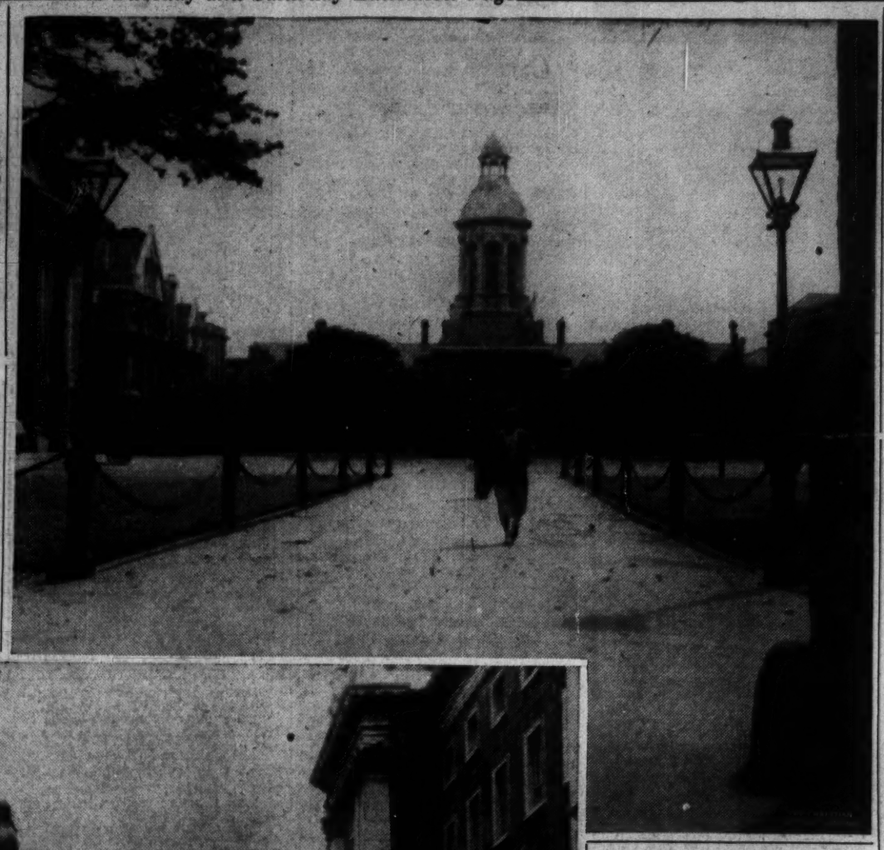
Of course, before one attempts the college experience there should be some light ahead. I am not advising anyone to make the attempt on nothing. One who is ambitious in the right way can generally save a bit here and there so that when the time comes for the first step to be made the venture can be undertaken without too much fear.

I know a man who was at the time of his passing one of the leading clergymen of America. He started at about 35 years of age to get an education. I know another who is at the present time superintendent of a school in a large city. At 21 he could neither read nor write. A third with whom I am acquainted started on a college career at the age of 42. He remained in college until he had satisfactorily completed eight years of work in preparation for entrance into the medical profession. A fourth, who started at scratch with not much back of him except faith in himself, is now a prominent lawyer and a leader in the political activities of the state in which he lives. And so it goes—faith instilled in us by a father, a mother, or an interested friend carries us on to heights undreamed of.

Lincoln's Mother

In my office where I can always see it, is a picture of Abraham Lincoln. To me his life has always been an inspiration and I have often thought over the reasons. Perhaps most of all it is because I have such an admiration for any man, any boy or girl who has faith enough in himself to laugh at failures and to consider them merely steppingstones toward success.

I wonder, too, if perhaps that wonderful mother of the "Emancipator" should not be given a good deal of credit for getting her boy started on the way that was provided for him.



Photos by Mrs. Branson De Cou

Two Views of Trinity College, Dublin, Ire. Right—The Green, Called Parliament Square. In Its Center Is the Bell Tower Known as the Campanile. Below—The Statue Near Which the Two Students Are Having a Chat Is That of Edmund Burke, a Statesman of Whom Trinity May Well Be Proud. The Famous Book of Kells Is Housed Within This College

'When I Think Of Trinity College'

WHEN I think of Trinity College, Dublin, I always think of three laughing girls, Tim, and the Book of Kells. I cannot recall why we were in Dublin, but I rather think that we had come up to play in the women's interprovincial hockey matches. We were proud members of the Connaught team, and the other provinces called us affectionately "the bogtrotters." We were consistently and uniformly beaten in every engagement that year, and had the time of our lives.

To visit Dublin, not for examinations, but for fun, and with the lightest and most desirable chaperonage, what glory! As you may guess from the last sentence, our visit to the metropolis was in the early years of the century "when we were very young." We were old enough to go to tea with Tim at Trinity College "in his rooms" and one, at least, of us had her hair up.

My first remembered tea-party with Tim had been much earlier, when we all lived in another college town. But now Tim was at Trinity, and so had passed into something a little different and remote. Something not to be confused with the Tim of the earlier party when he was the dormouse, and I, of course, was Alice, and Peter was the hatter, and Tony the white rabbit. Tim and Peter had their linen smocks on at that party and the old question stirred in me: Could one really be a boy, in a smock?

Well Tim had left his smock behind for good—and apparently himself too. Where on earth was that boy? That was why we all giggled. Tim was gone. And here were we three "young ladies" marooned outside a forbidding double door on the dark, narrow stair of the centuries-old college house. We thought it was almost an adventure, and really rather daring, and we sheltered behind some door or other, till a breathless Tim with an extra-special, delayed cake tore triumphantly up the stairs.

I cannot now remember who were at the party though I do remember toasting scones at the big open fire in the old-fashioned grate. But after tea someone inevitably said, "Now shall we go to see the Book of Kells?"

In those days there were two things everyone had to see in Trinity College. One was the Book of Kells and the other was Professor Mahaffy. We had already seen Professor Mahaffy and had not been so much impressed as we ought to have been. I have found that a world famous bulky professor does not impress cocky little 'teen age outside left-wing forwards, even if their teams have gone down before three provinces to defeat. It is much more impressive to shop, still in pigtails, in Slyne's hat and gown shop, in Grafton Street, and be called, for the first time in one's life, "Modam."

But there still remained the Book of Kells.

I remember crossing the quadrangle and going up the big library stairs. I recall the long library room and the glass case, the silk curtain that Tim carefully pulled aside; and then we were all silent. The laughter had gone, and the jokes, and for one moment we were back somewhere in the eighth century. What old monkish hands had traced those glorious capitals? What did the writers feel when all was done—when the Latin Gospels in their glorious lettering stood complete? Tim said slowly: "It is supposed to be the best in the world." In the world! and here, right under our hands. It was tremendous.

After a while Tim pulled back the curtain again and we went out rather soberly. The party was over.

As usual, we raced for our train back to Dalkey where we were staying, and arrived as we knew we should, late for dressing for dinner. It would be a scramble, but we were used to that. We ran along the front, and the air blew fresh and salty-wet up from the sea—the Irish sea, not our own wide, brave Atlantic. We stood waiting on the steps, and a little wind, a little wistful wind, moved across us there. It was soon gone. We had played our best, we had enjoyed our holiday and we had seen the Book of Kells. The door opened and we went in.

J. S.

Planning an Article

First of 10 Weekly Articles on Writing

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ideas that you long to put on paper, but do you feel at a loss when trying to set them down? To make a dress or build a house we need a pattern, or plan. So we do in writing. Suppose we try to work out such a plan.

First, take paper and pencil and jot down points that have occurred to you as you have mulled over these thoughts. It is quite likely that before you have finished these jottings you will have decided that the subject you started with is too large for the (probably) short article you plan to write; so you choose some phase or angle of it instead. Some of the points you have set down will no doubt have to be discarded, while others will occur to you to be added.

Group these points under a few general headings. These headings will indicate the division of your article into paragraphs; each heading will represent the subject of a paragraph, and the items grouped under it will of course be the points to be dealt with in that paragraph. Probably your headings are merely words or brief phrases; but since a complete sentence expresses a paragraph subject more satisfactorily, expand each into a full sentence, at least until you have had more practice in this sort of planning. Each of these sentences will be what we call *topic sentence* of its paragraph.

Now, study your topic sentences to decide in what order to arrange your paragraphs. Each topic sentence, you remember, stands for a paragraph and your article will have as many paragraphs as there are topic sentences in your plan. Think of each paragraph as a step leading the reader on toward a full grasp of the subject. Let each follow naturally the one before it with as far as possible the effect of a heightening of interest all along the way.

Then, having arranged your topic sentences in what seems to you the most logical and satisfying order, read them through carefully. Considered as a whole, do they form a fairly complete summary of your article that is to be—a framework for it? If not, work them over until they do. Possibly you need to add a paragraph or two to make your parts "hang together," or cohere.

So much for preliminary planning. With experience the writer will work out short cuts, develop a planning method of his own in which some of the steps we have outlined here will be taken more or less unconsciously.

Now, as you write your article, don't be surprised if you want to change your plan somewhat as you go along. Who ever built a house without letting the plans grow with the building as new ideas unfolded? But the wise builder will make sure that later developments are consistent with his original plan. So whatever changes you make, be sure that your plan remains a complete whole with all its parts "fitly joined together."

Next Tuesday: Writing the Paragraph

Youth and Worthiness

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS good to see the chairs filling up and such a waiting list of members ready to speak at Round Table meetings. Today we are leading off with some rather sound comment on the subject of job getting and job holding, from a young man in a suburb of New York City.

'Qualifications'

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Ever since first commencing to read the Youth Round Table—a most worthy innovation—I have felt impelled to write a letter embodying some of my thoughts and observations regarding youth's progress and prospects, if my personal opinion should be of interest to anyone.

I have been very much interested in the welfare and progress of youth collectively and individually, and have often considered the qualifications and attributes, which broadly speaking, are important for individual progress; and this was initiated originally for my own benefit. If one word points the road to achievement I would say that word is *worthiness*.

It is remarkably true that anyone who is chosen for a position of responsibility and trust is one who is, first of all, worthy of that position. If employers seem particular, it is because they have every right to be so, for they are looking for the best individual qualifications academically and morally, with such attributes as alertness, reliability, responsibility, courage, honesty, diligence, initiative, etc., which summed up means worthiness.

Recently I touched upon this point of worthiness to an unemployed young man who at first did not quite grasp the moral signification of it all. He said, "Why, I have taken a special course of training in my chosen field and I think that I am just as worthy as anyone else for a position." Yet, in spite of his training he had overlooked the weightier matters of developing those attributes which make one stand out and above one's fellows when applying for a job.

* *

About a year ago I was talking to a man who was establishing a new department in his business, and was looking for a young man with the proper qualifications to head that department. This man told me that in spite of the unemployment in the very field from which he could make his selection, so many of the middle-aged and older men failed to reach the mark because they were resting on their oars—their past accomplishments. They were allowing themselves to become rusty. They were not progressive. Here, is indeed, a hint for youth. Having attained worthiness, we must remain worthy; follow those intellectual and developmental pursuits which increase worthiness. One young man whom I know was chosen to take over a very responsible position where a man 20 years older than himself had failed to do this very thing—remain worthy.

Then, too, there is the great need for a proper preparation not only in our chosen work educationally, but what is perhaps even more imperative, the cultivation of those all-important moral qualities that attract respect and exemplify a high ideal. As we endeavor more adequately to prepare ourselves for a fruitful life our ability to recognize latent qualities will be unfolded, and we shall then embody more of the characteristics required to attain our ideal.

All this requires foresight, which is essential to appreciate the value of individual culture and the practical application of what is too commonly regarded as aesthetic moral standards. Yet this is not platitudinous, nor a visionary idealism, but practical reasoning with a purpose which I have seen successfully applied by several young people.

* *

What I conceive to be one of the great barriers to youth is the individual's own admission that his, or her, youth is an obstacle for assuming responsible posts, or taking advanced steps in any direction. Such an admission is the worst hindrance possible because it chokes the seed in the very place where it must sprout. It is a fallacious argument and should be recognized as such.

(Mr.) M. W. H.

* * *

We wonder if you all read the article, "Little Things That Count," on this page, Dec. 10. In connection with being chosen above others for the job, it has an interesting contribution to make. . . . And now we introduce a young man from a famous choir school.—Chairman.

* * *

'Musical Expansion'

New Jersey

Dear Friends of the Youth Round Table:

I am a student in the Westminster Choir School and am about half way through my second year of the four year course. I should surely appreciate hearing from friends in other sections of this country or of the world to hear of the interest which they also are taking in the development of an intelligent appreciation of good music among the youth of our country and other countries.

The Westminster Choir School has graduates now directing choirs in all parts of this country as well as in Korea, and Japan. The choir representing the school toured Europe in the summer of 1933 to 1934 and has made many friends in these countries. Future trips are already planned for our choir; but let it be remembered that the Westminster Choir School includes all those who study here together and enjoy the privileges extended to us as the use of the university chapel for our Sunday afternoon song service; tickets to the beautiful concerts at the university, and many similar privileges.

I, as a sophomore, am taking courses in public speaking, harmony, sight singing and ear training, piano, voice, conducting, psychology, history of music, and appreciation of music. Our course also includes Bible instruction. You can see how this will enlarge one's "musical expansion" after four years.

(Mr.) H. B. C.

* * *

We wish we had more room! There are so many interesting and appreciative letters in hand. But we must close the meeting with only one more—a girl from a suburb of Boston.—Chairman.

* * *

'Community Citizens'

Massachusetts

To the Youth Round Table:

Each Tuesday I eagerly turn the pages of the Monitor to the Youth Round Table. For many of us it is fulfilling a long-felt want. We would all like to see war, and warring ways, abolished, national prejudices dissolved, and peace and harmony reigning throughout the world. As active participants and readers of this column, we are aiding in the world struggle for peace. The letters from all corners of the earth prove that the Monitor is indeed encircling the globe. It carries in its pages constructive messages, comforting thoughts to those seeking and desiring unity. We of the youth of today can find no better channel nor aid to our efforts than this paper. Just think—not only those of us from the United States, but from all countries of the world, are contributing to, and reading, this column.

As we grow into understanding of the problems confronting the young people of other countries, we shall find ourselves tolerant of other attitudes, other customs. Eventually through that very tolerance and comprehension will come the day when national barriers, language difficulties, nationalities training and thinking will disappear. But this day will not come until we all take our place in the world today. We have not merely our own problems to solve, we are also responsible to those coming after us, the new generation of youth. As we judge the older generations through their deeds, so will we be judged.

We must become alive to the necessity of being good community citizens before we can ever be "world citizens" in the highest sense of the term. Why can't we be more alert to take the opportunity to be, endeavor to be, more active in community life right where we are? No town so small but what it has need of "new blood," new enthusiasms to support its activities. Won't that participation lead us into higher things, a more active share in state and national affairs, and thus prove not only that we are "interested in" these things, but also that we stand eager and willing to do our part.

I shall hope to hear from others through this column of their opinion of our place in our community worlds.

(Miss) G. L. D.

* * *

Next week we are going to give the entire meeting to our friend the aviator who wrote the (very young) Round Table last spring from an army air field, where he was taking training. Remember? His letter was published May 7, 1935.

And now to all of you, wherever you are, cheerio, and Holiday Greetings, from one who is mighty happy and grateful to serve as your *Chairman*

The Employer's Needs

And a Young Man Who Changed His Methods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE young man had gone from office to office and from store to store seeking a job. He had gone out very hopefully on his first journey into the business world, feeling sure there must be a place for an educated person who was most willing to work. For a week he kept up his courage. He was "just not making the right connections." Often when he sat in the outer waiting room, awaiting his turn for an interview with the employment head, he felt sure that he would be the one selected, only to discover later that he had been kindly but firmly told the place was filled with another chosen one.

Hope and courage waned. As he trudged day after day to all the places where he heard of any chance at all, he grew discouraged at first and then angry and sullen. Surely he had a right to honest work. He blamed the older generation for handing him a situation that he had no control over. Why was his world so topsy turvy? What could society expect if they threw hundreds of young men, ready for wage earning, into idleness and misery and want? He would give the thing one more try and then let come what would. He could do nothing to change things. His sense of utter futility mastered him.

A New Viewpoint

He went, with lagging feet and with a heart bowed down with anxiety, to the next place. There as he sat wondering what life was all about, and if it were worth the struggle, something from within suddenly changed his reasoning. Of course, he told himself, he had as good a chance as all the other men who walked out of office and store and plant at the closing hour! He looked about him at the people in that room, eager to see if they could procure a job, and his mind shifted from his own need to the need of the employer who had advertised for help.

"If I were in need of help in this line, would I employ the person I am?" he questioned. "Would I feel that I was the one to make the firm more money? Would I come up to the qualifications of these other men that are here waiting? Could I do better than any one of them?"

The lad looked up with a new light in his eye. He was seeing things from a new angle. There stood a man, big and strong. Surely he could stand the physical work this job required more than he who had never done hard work. There was another man who said he had worked at such work for three years and felt he could handle the job. He saw no reason why any man there would not be a better man than he. Perhaps there was something wrong with his idea of starting out. He left that office without even asking for the job.

Faced Things Squarely

When he next applied for a job, he went with such a different viewpoint and preparation. Gone were all the mean and petty feelings of the conditions of things as he found them. He had made up his mind to face facts and overcome any handicap he found. In all humility he talked with the next employer. He stated he wanted a chance to prove he could be of profitable use he would do anything and for any wage if he could get a foothold to show that he could make himself worthy of his hire.

As the employer looked into the earnest face of this lad who had found himself, he was impressed with his earnestness and he recognized that here was a youth ready to see things as they are today. He was realizing what employers are up against today in choosing from a vast amount of material the one they feel may help their business the most.

When that interview was over the boy had a job. But how far removed from the position he had started out to find. He was employed to help in the floral department, simply to repot plants and deliver them to the trade. However, he was glad to do even that. He put all his energy and all his resourcefulness into his work. Not a murmur of low wages or heavy work. Just a thankfulness that he was, at last, permitted to show he could make good.

As the days went by and the observant employer and the lad's fellow workmen saw the speed and the energy and the interest the boy put into the job he was given, he was asked one morning if he would try out for a much better position in a department he had not hoped to get into for years.

Today he is in work that he loves. And he thanks the lessons he learned during that time of weary searching. He feels sure that if he had not had such conflicting thoughts and such a test of his manhood, he would never have the splendid feeling and joy in his work of today. Knowing that he did, in a way, conquer himself and his petty feelings before he got a job makes him secure in the knowledge that he will, in all the future, look on the other side of things and not ask for a thing he is not qualified to handle when many others would prove a better risk to any employer.

High School Expenses

Lafayette, Ind.

When my daughter entered high school I began keeping account of her expenses. At the end of the four years the total expenditure was surprisingly small.

The cost of books and supplies for the whole four years was only $24.75. Each semester my daughter sold the books which she no longer needed and bought second-hand ones. Money can be saved if the student is alert and attends to his book selling and buying at the right time.

During the four years there were other expenses such as tickets for games and plays, dues for school clubs, year books, school paper, senior class picture, etc., which amounted to approximately $25. For ordinary expenses, then, not including clothes, $50 can be made to cover the cost of a high-school education. O. D.

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New Buffer State Held Japan's Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

recorded daily by news agencies, flashing their telegrams to all parts of the world; but it is the general limning-in of a picture which counts more in the Far East than events which all too frequently reverse themselves within a week—only to reverse once more, often, and come out as originally indicated. An example of this tendency has been the in-and-out "independent government" of North China, at one recent stage directly engineered by Japan's "Lawrence-of-Manchuria," Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara, who almost engineered an embarrassingly finished situation when his superiors desired that things remain more fluid. It often happens that too much finality, even to the advantage of one nation or party, is only an invitation for an overturn in the Far East; so, in this as in other matters, the Japanese have for the most part preferred not to become too final in their conquests.

Nanking Worries Tokyo

Probably the most interesting point in the whole situation has been the position occupied by the National Government of China—a government which has frequently annoyed the Japanese militarists, but which the Japanese have not desired to harass to the limit of endurance lest chaos descend and Communistic elements be given a chance to take over. For parallel reasons many thousands of patriotic Chinese have felt that though their Government was fighting a rear-guard action against Japanese aggression, such was the wisest course while the nation strengthened itself, and for this Government to fall might bring both economic and political disaster.

Messages received from abroad during the recent Kuomintang Congress at Nanking, urging declaration of war against the Japanese, have been grotesquely out of line with the probabilities as valued by most observers on the ground; yet so much suppression of free press and free discussion has been enforced by Chinese authorities that it was recently possible for many thousands to be driven to move themselves and belongings out of the Chapei former war area in Shanghai because they sincerely believed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was about to embark on an unheralded sudden "holy war" against Dai Nippon. They felt they had "inside information," and that no other kind was of much use.

Japan Controls Press

One important factor of the present situation is that news and views of strictly Japanese origin predominate in China today. There is very little press protest against even the most bold and drastic movements of the Japanese, and the news of the Chinese press is so censored and distorted that it is quite discredited.

There are two reasons:

First, the Chinese press is throttled by a variety of means, chief of which is the fact that it now stands in hourly expectation of punitive action by its own Government if it does anything calculated to "impair international friendly relations," i. e., offend Japan. The jail term recently dealt out to the publisher of the New Life magazine here for an innocuous article regarded by the Japanese as insulting to their emperor gave a case in point which was not missed by any Chinese editor.

Second, the Japanese press in China is very active; three dailies in Shanghai are widely read by Chinese, who don't greatly care for their own censored press, and these papers publish special pages in Chinese, which if representing the true facts certainly do not leave the Chinese press much of a leg to stand on. Unable to attack the Japanese, with all important news and views strongly censored, yet not capable of emulating the Japanese papers' supercilious and menacing attitude toward the Chinese, the Chinese vernacular papers fall back on an airy, empty optimism of very weak-tea character indeed.

Excuse for Opportunism

In a speech before the recent Congress, General Chiang gave a good clue to his viewpoint and technique by stressing the difference between individuals and nations, declaring that between the latter there is "no lasting enmity" and indicating that a national foreign policy may be opportunistic. The implication was that though the relations between two nations might have been strained recently, that is no reason why they cannot improve rapidly with no grudge-holding. This view was promptly pronounced by the Chinese-owned, English-language China Press of Shanghai "a practical one indeed" warranting the Kuomintang in entrusting enlarged powers to the National Government.

The Japanese have themselves indicated that they wish the Government to be more responsible; they have stressed, in fact, that they wish General Chiang himself might be more responsible, since he has been in fact if not in technical status the mainspring of power on the Chinese side. To put it explicitly, they want an instrument of Chinese authority which they can bend to their own purposes.

Want Buffer State

That is what has been happening in North China. However, the tide has swept back and forth between covertly and openly autonomous government there. In point of fact, Japan wants at least a buffer state between Nationalist China and "Manchoukuo"—a state operated by Chinese, nominally under Nanking and with their officials named by Nanking—with Japanese sanction—yet with those officials well aware that Japan is their boss. The late Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, who resented Japanese domination in his heart but was careful (up to just before his never-fully-explained passing) to observe Japanese wishes, operated his territory along such lines. His son Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang lost that territory because he let the Kuomintang develop too far, and betrayed too plainly his desire to work with Nanking.

Linking Urga and Manchuria

While the North China situation has moved Japanward, Japanese have been busy in endeavoring to counter the renewed Communist developments in Szechwan which have seemed a potential menace to Japanese inroads in Inner Mongolia as well as to the much-desired Japanese wedge into Soviet Russian-dominated Outer Mongolia. Japan wishes to link Urga with Manchuria, and for months has been threatening trouble if this did not come to pass. Now, added to resistance by the Mongolian People's Republic, there looms a possibility of renewed success and possible linking-up with Soviet Russia on the part of Chinese Communists who were recently considered thoroughly squelched by General Chiang. Since Chiang is the one man who can deal with them at all effectively, support of him and of his National Government are additionally indicated so long as they show continued disposition to fight the Communists and generally support Japan's hand—even though there is the simultaneous peril of an increasingly strong Chinese air force and a slowly, but fairly steadily, economically stronger China as a whole.

American-Educated Chinese Join Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

fully" invaded the city late last week.

Their seizure of the important railway facilities was almost coincident with the taking over of Tangku, vital North China seaport, east of Tientsin, by forces of the Japanese-supported East Hopei autonomous state.

This autonomous state, set up recently in a score of counties comprising the former North China demilitarized zone, is ruled by Gen. Yin Ju-keng. It has remained apart from the semi-autonomous council for Hopei and Chahar provinces, set up by Chinese leaders under Gen. Sung Chem-yuan as a compromise on autonomy demands.

7000 Attend Rally

The student demonstrators, surging through Hsipienmen gateway in defiance of rifle-volleys directed over their heads, called a national student strike in a huge mass meeting held at Chienmen railway station, outside the legation quarter.

Seven thousand attended the rally. They called for abolition of the semi-autonomous Hopei-Chahar council and voted to denounce Sino-Japanese negotiations and to oppose autonomy in a nation-wide circular.

The inaugural meeting of the Council, composed of General Sung and 17 other North China leaders and regarded as predominantly pro-Japanese, was delayed indefinitely.

Gates of this former capital were closed hurriedly as the students invaded the north end of the city, and 500 students from the American-supported universities of Yenching and Tsinghua were kept outside.

Memorial Fund Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—In memory of Thomas F. Tavernetti, assistant dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California, a memorial loan fund has been established by Alpha Zeta, agricultural honor society, to provide short-term loans for needy students, specializing in agriculture.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Youthful Virtuosi in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

PROOF that cultural Germany has not isolated herself from the rest of the world, as has been so often surmised, may be seen in the unusual number of foreign musicians heard here lately. Not only were there prominent figures like Alfred Cortot, whose two concerts were sold out, and Benjamino Gigli and Fedor Chaliapine, both of whom won their usual triumphant successes, but there were also several representatives of the younger generation, who met with the lively interest that has always been one of the most valued attributes of the German musical public.

Through Eugen Jochum we made a surprising acquaintance at one of the Philharmonic concerts. This was Ginette Neveu, the 15-year-old French violinist, who played the Brahms Concerto. This young pupil of Carl Flesch—the famous teacher who has transferred his activities from Berlin to London—showed an admirable assurance in her task. Her technical gifts are as exceptional as her musical temperament and feeling for rhythm and tone. In order to fulfill her promise, however, Ginette Neveu, still half a child, must continue to work. Her tone has not yet the richness of maturity and though her technique is considerable, it is not yet that of a complete master. Yet one feels in this young girl a spark of the genuine artist.

⁂

Yvonne Lefébure, a pupil of Cortot, is today already an accomplished pianist. Her exceptionally cordial welcome may have owed something to the fact that it coincided with the general discussions on the Franco-German efforts toward a rapprochement. Without this effectual aid, however, the public could not but recognize the presence of an unusual phenomenon. Yvonne Lefébure, pretty and youthful, surprised one at the outset with a program of almost heroic dimensions. She began with two works of Bach (Partita No. 1 in B flat major and Toccata in D major), went on to Beethoven's Variations on a Valse by Diabelli and ended with Maurice Ravel's "Jeux d'eau" and "Tombeau de Couperin." The mere playing of such a heavy program was a considerable achievement. But what aroused one's admiration of the artist was her independence, for she appeared to be quite free of the influence of her teacher, and followed her own interpretation, which was stylistically clear. With extraordinary facility and grace, a marvel of technical ease, she surmounted brilliantly the most complicated difficulties without any display of virtuosity for virtuosity's sake.

An interesting young pianist of Arthur Schnabel's school, who has been in Berlin for some time, is Adrian Aeschbacher, from Switzerland. In temperament, artistic ardor and in a Faust-like desire to penetrate into the music, he has, in this generation, few rivals. Technically he has also passed the threshold of mastery. One was impressed by his exacting program in the middle of which stood Beethoven's Sonata in B flat major, Op. 106. A certain lack of control of temperament and a slight tendency to distort the tempo do not lessen the strong impression he makes as musician and virtuoso.

⁂

The appearance of Walter Gieseking was, as usual, a musical event. He has come closer to Beethoven. The last Sonata (C minor, Op. 111) was played with overpowering intensity and an almost unearthly, ethereal technique of tone. A true master.

Germany suffers from a lack of virtuoso violinists. The only one of an international character, Georg Kulenkampff, practically dominates this branch of our musical life. Even the younger generation shows no signs of exceptional talent. Genuine and well-earned success attended the efforts of the violinist Alma Moodie at her Bach concerts when she herself conducted the accompanying chamber orchestra. Alma Moodie has lived many years in Germany. Her musical fervor and energy, the clarity of her tone and technique entitle her to take her full share in performances of the highest artistic demands, as in trios with the pianist Eduard Erdmann and the cellist Schwamberger.

Sir Thomas Beecham made his appearance as first of the five foreign guest conductors of the Philharmonic Orchestra. With his profound musical knowledge and his strange technical mannerisms he did honor to a symphony of Josef Haydn and accompanied the pianist Wilhelm Kempff in his individual and controversial performance of Mozart's C major Piano Concerto.

During the same week Hans Pfitzner conducted a Philharmonic concert at which he introduced his new Violoncello Concerto. This short composition, dedicated to and played by Gaspar Cassadó, is, in the ordinary sense of the word, no virtuoso piece. It is throughout of an intimate and dreamy character and the solo part consists more of monologue than of passages of brilliance. Though showing distinctly the three-part form, it is composed of one movement and belongs to the Pfitznerian type of composition—another Romantic instrumental concerto which will be found in the repertoirs of the virtuoso without giving rise to any noisy or instantaneous success.

There was, unfortunately, no essentially modern music to be heard. A concert given by the Prussian Akademie der Künste introduced two talented composers—Paul Höffer and Wolfgang Fortner—but only in their less important works. The greater part of the program was taken up with a well-intentioned but sterile symphony by the Brahmsian Felix Woyrsch, which he conducted himself. Alexander Tcherepnin and Paul Grümmer gave us an interesting evening of modern music for cello and piano. This included a new, melodious sonata by Paul Graener and two sonatas by Tcherepnin—highly wrought, problematic music of a polytonal character throughout, with the colorful and plastic conceptions which are a feature of all his works.

Of vocal recitals, the one given by Erna Berger, the coloratura soubrette of the Staatsoper, stood out. With a program that made no concessions to popular taste she showed herself to be an artist of the highest order. Only four Lieder cycles: Schumann, Pfitzner, Strauss and Szymanowsky. Yet for each of these totally different individualities she found the right style. At a Wagner matinée one heard in combination the beautiful voices of the tenor, Max Lorenz, and of the young soprano, Tiana Lemnitz, who, when she has overcome certain technical inequalities, promises to be a very gracious representative of youthful dramatic parts.

The reconstruction of the Städische Oper is now finished and the building was thrown open to the public with "Meistersinger."

The Playhouse of Pepys

The Playhouse of Pepys, by Montague Summers. New York: Macmillan. $6.

THIS detailed and scholarly work is the continuation of its author's previous volume, "The Restoration Stage," and its subject is to be completed in a third book. Though forming part of a series, however, its five chapters, dealing with such matters as Sir William Davenant, the history of the theaters till 1682, the earlier Restoration dramatists, the Top-wits and Men of Quality and the minor dramatists of the period 1680-1682 are self-contained, and may be read without reference to the opening work.

At the outset Mr. Summers establishes his point that the closing of the theaters by the Puritans in 1642 brought about no break in the development of the drama. When the theaters were reopened in 1660, at the Restoration of the Stuarts, England had still the same Master of the Revels. Of the actors who had graced the boards under Charles I, many remained, including Michael Mohun, Charles Hart, Lacy, Cartwright and several others; while such dramatists as Shirley, whose livelihood had been curtailed by the Puritan edict, were able to take at least qualified advantage of the new conditions.

⁂

Nevertheless, the Restoration brought about great changes in the circumstances of the theater. Chief among these, perhaps, in its ultimate result, was the first appearance of English actresses on the public stage. This advance does not seem to have been made in response to popular demand, for such evidence as there is suggests that women in the theater were not generally desired. When some French actresses played at Blackfriars in 1629, a contemporary letter states that they were "hissed, hooted and pippin-pelted" off the stage.

There is considerable doubt as to who was the first English professional actress, but Mr. Summers, after reviewing the evidence, is inclined, though without dogmatism, to the opinion that the claim of Mrs. Margaret Hughes, who played Desdemona in "Othello" on Dec. 8, 1660, may be substantiated.

The entire pancrama of the theatrical life of the late seventeenth century in London is passed in examination by Mr. Summers, and many interesting examples of the alterations made in the production of Shakespeare, accounts of the strolling players backed by careful research, and evaluations of the work of men like Davenant and Wycherley are given. The checkered history of the First Theater Royal, in Drury Lane, is traced, and the bitter struggle between managers and the official licenser of plays is worked out in detail.

⁂

Mr. Summers's subject matter is interesting and his zest for research unbounded, but his style, which is at times needlessly perverse, detracts from the value of his book. His keenness for unusual words, especially when describing very usual things, is indefatigable and tiresome. He frequently (and properly) tells the story of the play with which he is dealing. But when he summarizes one plot in such terms as "a riposte of love and honor . . . most gallant heroes, peerless heroines, blackest villains . . . a stramash of fighting, an oglio of cross-purposes, and a general anagnorosis to top the whole," far from illuminating our ignorance, he is surely only making confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Summers also finds himself in a difficulty which is proving increasingly troublesome to most historians. To the harassed seeker after someone to write about, it would seem that about everybody worth knowing we already know nearly everything; whereas the people about whom it is comparatively simple to amass fresh information are in general scarcely worth writing about at all. In this dilemma, Mr. Summers has in the main elected to concentrate on the lesser writers, and very thoroughly has he done his job.

H. H.

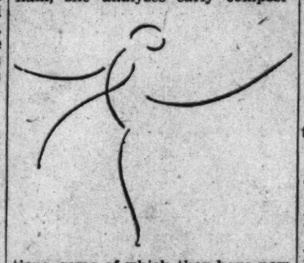
Project Into the Future

By Margaret Lloyd

THE widening stream of modern dance is fed by many tributaries. Like the painter who forgets today's picture when it is done, to bend all his energies in new directions which are an outgrowth of the old, the artist dancer is continually questing, continually struggling toward an ever-receding goal. It is this perpetual seeking, this divine discontent, that makes the modern movement so smiting in its onward drive, so disrupting to the established order, as all growing things must be.

In a book* as beautifully put together as it is conceived, Elizabeth Selden sets the myriad facets of the new dance sparkling into refulgent rays that penetrate the gloom of mystery and misunderstanding befogging it in the popular conception. Her aim, as she says in the Preface, is twofold: "as a dancer, to speak to the public of some of the finer values in the dance that so easily escape the onlooker; and to help dancers to see themselves, as it were, through the eyes of the spectator." Thus she discusses the manifold problems that confront the dancer and points the way of understanding and intelligent participation to the audience.

The book is dedicated to Isadora, that valiant pioneer whose vision transcended her own capabilities of fulfillment and who, the author believes, was first to find again "the lost art of the creative, free dance." But it deals explicitly with the great modern figures who today are changing the boundary lines of their art. Unfortunately, in her treatment of Doris Humphrey and Martha Graham, she analyzes early composi-



tions, some of which they have now outgrown. These were stepping stones and perhaps serve to show in comparison with their later works the immense progress they have made. It is a pity that such old pictures of them were used in the photogravure plates when there are so many new ones that are more expressive of them as they are today. Martha Graham's early "Tanagra" would better have been omitted. Only the agonized torsion of her "Lamentation" begins to do justice to her present work. Nor is Doris Humphrey's "Descent From a Dangerous Place" sufficiently representative of her personal loveliness or dancing strength. The picture of Martha Graham and Charles Weidman together seems far removed from their present accomplishment.

It is clear that for the author, Mary Wigman is the bright particular star of this age. Here too, illustrations of later choregraphy, "Dances of Women," for example, would have been a crowning touch, but the two solo figures are right and relevant to the American memory of her. In bringing to the reader's attention the achievement in choral dancing of Margaret Gage at the Bennett School in Millbrook, New York, and showing the charming and gifted young Austro-Russian, Vera Skoronel, whose premature passing a few years ago is one of the more deplorable losses the

The Illustrations on This Page Are Reproduced From "The Dancer's Quest." The Drawings Are by the Author, Elizabeth Selden

modern dance has sustained, she turns attention to some of the fair, inconspicuous flowers of the modern movement.

A salient feature for the conscientious objector to the Modern Dance, the accuser who points a disapproving finger at its apparent harshness and lack of humor, is the author's own criticism of these very defects. "Be not afraid of innocent joy," she says in somewhat different words—and be not too frugal with beauty that is "feast for the eye." She recommends that the dancer extend the range of audience response by giving more generously of outward beauty; suggests that the Modern Dance could laugh more, and less bitterly; that it need not confine its wit to witticism, to satire and grotesquerie. She would stress "the festive dance, the joyous note, the play with rhythm for its own sake, the line of gracious beauty," and looks for a "really comic dance."

Miss Selden is a dancer, teacher, choregrapher and critic, of European birth, whose adopted country is America. She lives in California. She takes the international view and seems thoroughly conversant with present European dance affairs. It is possible that she has not seen the latest phases of development in New York, for she would find that some of the desirable things are now being done there. It seems a distinctly regional viewpoint that is registered in the pictures of out-of-door dancing, even though they are mainly of Margaret Gage's Greek choruses at the Bennett School. One

group study of Miss Selden's has a little of the nymph-and-garland look. These may be right for local expression. Dance cannot forever center in the metropolis. Whether or not they are studio bound, some urban dancers think that direction is too undefined in the open, there is too much space to cope with, the movement is apt to drift rather indefinitely into the cosmos. Where is diagonal in a meadow?

These are slight matters compared with the munificent reservoir of saltatory knowledge and experience outpouring in fluent English which never degenerates into rhapsody. The appraisal, like the viewpoint, is judicial. The choice line drawings that are movement patterns of solo figuration and group formations explain and are explained by a text wherein the teeming ideas leap out at the reader and demand deep consideration in order that they may be held fast in thought, even tempting to capture with a pencil point inspiring utterances before they run away.

The author reiterates from her earlier book, "Elements of the Free Dance," the significant statement that these elements are time, space and mind. The body is merely the instrument, and though "dance movement is not the ordinary utilitarian movement of every-day life," the instrument is the ordinary human form we all possess in kind and can speak to us in gestures, "action-modes" and formal movement as well as, and often more forcefully than, in sounds or words.

The dancer's realm is mind, and that is where is taking place the great search that gives the new dance "a certain yearning quality which will forever choose the path of discovery as against the satisfaction of settled issues."

*The Dancer's Quest, by Elizabeth Selden. Berkeley, California: University of California Press. $6.

The Gate Goes Russian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

I WAS one of the apparently few who went to the Gate Theater to see "Crime and Punishment" without any knowledge of Dostoievsky's novel. Consequently, I was concerned with the play alone, and this fact enabled me to get from it, towards the end, a "kick" denied to those familiar with the story. I had followed with the deepest interest the slow but sure advance of Nemesis on the murderer of the old pawnbroking woman. I reveled in the irony that, while Raskolnikov felt certain that he had deluded the police, his guilt was known all the time to the examining magistrate. Then, when this knowledge was disclosed to the young man in what is the best scene of the play and the magistrate further acknowledges his inability to prove the crime, and when, following the scene with Sonia, Raskolnikov publicly confesses his guilt, I was certain that the irony would reach its zenith with the confession received with laughter by the crowd and police alike. Of course, this did not happen. Later, when I mentioned the alternative ending, I was set upon by those who had read the novel and practically accused of treason.

⁂

After all, a play is a play, and whether or not it has its origin on a novel, as far as the theater is concerned, it is the play with which we have to deal. No matter how many have read the novel, their number is small compared to the number of the audience unfamiliar with the story. If the dramatist is satisfied that an altered ending would serve better in the dramatic sense, why should he not put the theater first and make the change? What if it does create a new problem? Is not that very fact of itself dramatic? Novel or no novel, I prefer—for the play—the ending visualized but not realized.

Mrs Isa Hughes, the Gate Theater secretary, is responsible for the translation of the play from the French of Gaston Batty, who had previously taken it from, presumably, the Russian of Trivas and Schandoff. Apparently, Mrs. Hughes has adhered very closely to the French text, as she has introduced only one or two Anglicisms which occur in the dialogue between two students. There are two distinct threads running through the work and, in the construction, these are kept separate without putting any tax on the audience, albeit they require a series of scenes to keep the . apart. We have first the murder itself and the murderer's immediately subsequent career, in which he comes into contact with Marmeladov and his family and with Sonia, who alters his entire outlook. In this also we have the clash of the knowledge of guilt with that of Raskolnikov's better self. There is also the conviction that he has baffled the police.

Over against this, we have the second thread, which is the magistrate's conviction as to the identity of the murderer and the frequent fencing between him and Raskolnikov. The writing in either case is excellent and the eventual discovery by Raskolnikov that the magistrate has not been deceived is brought about with skill and ease. Up to the close of this scene, we have a really fine play. What follows had to follow, and Sonia becomes the instrument of justice, since nothing "must murder sanctuarize" and crime must be punished. But, again, the alternative ending persists in intruding. Would the new problem not involve a still greater punishment? There I must leave it.

⁂

Hilton Edwards has once more demonstrated his resourcefulness as a producer. He has staged the 19 scenes of the play by means of a single setting of four dimensions—a street scene with a backcloth which conceals two rooms, one above the other, and a third section on stage level. A simple black-out brings each change about in a few seconds and the continuity is maintained while delays are eliminated.

As the drunken ex-official, Mr. Edwards has submerged his own personality with great success and the actor is completely forgotten in the character. Michael MacLiammoir, as Raskolnikov, has a part in which he specializes, perhaps unconsciously. He played it with great conviction but, somehow, it is reminiscent of Liliom and other similar roles. As the examining magistrate, Edward Lexy was at once subtle and unctious, but beneath he was very much of a human being and nothing of the uncompromising government machine. The teamwork of the big supporting company was again evident and there is a uniformity of good acting such as we have not had in previous Gate seasons. It all went toward making a somewhat gloomy play well worth doing and seeing.

J. J. HAYES

Recent Work by 'Nura'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

THROUGH December at the Arden Gallery, 460 Park Avenue, Nura (Nura Woodson Ulreich) is showing oils, water colors and sculpture done during the past few months. For those who are used to the artist as caterer to whims, fads and accepted customs her work may seem a bit reserved. She follows a harder way of preserving complete her own vision, and trusting that sufficient recognition will come from those who are willing to meet her half way. It is the way that has produced lasting things. We are not arguing that all expression that is at all "difficult" for observer and listener is necessarily lasting. Time alone does the sorting. The important thing to be assured of in a contemporary artist's work is that it is a sincere effort in individual expression. If it is, it has style, assuming that the artist has command of the means of expressing his ideas.

Nura has style. Her ideas are her own, as well as her ways of expressing them. She has the naïveté of the true primitive. For it is possible to be a primitive in a sophisticated atmosphere. One need but be aware of fundamental things to be released from the dominance of the fashionable. Her style, then, has an inner kinship with the subject of her new show, "Childhood."

For the catalogue she writes these words: "Childhood is a state of being. Children express it. They do not possess it. It is intact when they enter it and intact when they leave it. Childhood is not confined to flesh and blood children. Whatever evokes within us gentleness, tenderness or a desire to both laugh and cry is surely imbued with the Childhood Spirit. As the Statue of Liberty can only symbolize an intangible idea, so the little figures in this exhibition are offered merely as symbols of the universally beloved state of being called Childhood."

⁂

Comment upon art that is essentially unliterary must necessarily offer merely slanting notions of the quality and nature of Nura's work. Humorous it certainly is in an elusive way, for no two persons probably will phrase their comments in the same words. "Law and Order" might be taken as satire or as a hymn to conformity. Four children await the prescribed moment for crossing a motor road. Their faces are alike, not in appearance alone but in their dutiful acceptance what they have been told. Even the doll carried by one of them has the same mask of imposed obedience. Only the outlaw bird—a crow perhaps—perched on the "stop" sign seems to be mocking the correct quintet.

In this picture are to be noticed all the general qualities of Nura's style. Her color sense is so personal that she finds harmonies and contrasts unique to herself. She never loses her idea in a maze of patterning. Sufficient for her to establish a statement of a theme on a small area and leave the rest to the imagination. She apparently likes to work in masses that can be contained within such expansive self-completing forms as ovals, circles and rectangles. The faces of her children are calm with an Egyptian superiority to the emotions that distort the face and form. The disdain epitomized in the terra cotta figure, "Touch Me Not," is blended into a grand curving gesture of withdrawal involving the whole figure.

⁂

It is idle trying to compose a libretto for this visual music. Let the observer, who will surely find this exhibition piquent, see what he makes of "Three Generations," a terra cotta group of a kitten and two cats, a movement in a trio of rhythms unified by the encircling tail of the oldest. "A. W. O. L." shows a small, plump girl daydreaming under a tree, oblivious of the day's destination, the little red schoolhouse in the distance. On a tree branch overhead a parent bird is using the truant as an object lesson of a vigorous moral discourse. Here again, one fancies, the artist is up to her piquant game of double meanings, a sort of Pirandeilian excursion into the realm of "it's so if you think it's so."

Also on view are lithographs by Nura and three of her books, including the one that contains only drawings, with blank pages where the child owner may inscribe his or her own comments. The artist calls this book "Twelve Pictures Awaiting an Author."

'Timon of Athens'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"TIMON OF ATHENS" is generally supposed to be a dull, unactable play; and, for that reason, is seldom offered to London audiences. Like most Elizabethan dramas, however, it does in fact possess more than enough inherent dramatic vitality and vigor of dialogue to hold any intelligent audience, provided production and acting are up to the requisite standard. Mr. Nugent Monk, known for his excellent work at the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich, having been invited, by the Group Theater to produce a play for them, chose "Timon of Athens", and is being justified by the result.

Large and appreciative audiences are enjoying this sour and biting tragedy, which—though it bears the name of "William Shakespeare"—is, to my thinking like *"Pericles,"* almost certainly an imitation—and a clever one—probably written by George Wilkins and manifestly echoing, again and again, popular Shakespearean speeches, as, for example, when Timon, in V. I., addresses the Senators concerning "aches," and the "pangs of love," in words which obviously paraphrase Hamlet's "to-be-or-not-to-be" soliloquy, with its "pangs of despised love." Other such parallels, in the last two acts, come instantly to mind as one listens.

The production was picturesquely set, dressed in a fantastic, quasi-Veronese fashion and enlivened, during the first banquet scene, by a ballet for which Mr. Rupert Doone was responsible. The acting of the younger members of the cast was adequate, though it is a pity that so few of them know how to make music of blank verse. The player most at fault in this respect was Mr. Frederick Piper, whose Flavius (Timon's Steward) was, nevertheless, a sincere piece of acting—the faithful retainer, to the end. Good work was done, also, by Mr. Torin Thatcher, as Alcibiades, and by Mr. Harcourt Williams, who, though inclined to overpitch his voice, made vivid the churlish Apemantus, and bore his part well in the amusingly contumelious battle of epithets with Timon. This misanthropic critic of a better man than himself, however, soon becomes monotonous because his dialogue lacks the human variety which Shakespeare would certainly have imparted to it.

Upon Timon alone, as the drama develops, falls the burden of the play; and a better Timon than Mr. Ernest Milton it would be hard in these days to find. A prominent London critic has recently written, and with some truth, that Mr. Milton lacks the "stature, bulk and big assemblance" of the ideal heroic Shakespearean actor; yet no intelligent playgoer can deny that, in classical work of this kind, Mr. Milton comes lawfully "within the tradition," and gives us an intellectual and poetical interpretation of Timon which is masterly and quite satisfying of its kind.

Mr. Milton's subtlety of comprehension, the truth and rightness of his inflections, his pauses, his timing, his ease of movement, his occasional head-shake, so pregnant with meaning, awaken always their answering pleasure; and arouse in me a regretful, "O si sic omnes!" This is altogether an interesting and laudable production of a drama that is too seldom seen, even though, by reason of a merely "borrowed majesty," it lacks the authentic poignancy of its counterpart, *"King Lear."*

PERCY ALLEN

Westminster Theater—Timon of Athens, by William Shakespeare, produced by Nugent Monk, Nov. 19, 1935.

Sibelius, Master Builder

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

FOUR years ago, Mr. Cecil Gray wrote a first-rate monograph on Sibelius. As he explains in the preface to "Sibelius, the Symphonies" (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 1s. 6d.; $.75), he was then unable to give more than a generalized survey of the symphonies, partly for reasons of space, partly because of the absence of musical illustrations. Since that time Sibelius has been steadily catching the ear of a wider and wider public and some of the younger intelligentsia now regard him as a musical prophet. We find one of them, Constant Lambert, writing that "just as the later quartets of Beethoven have influenced modern thought far more than the fashionable works of Hummel and Czerny, so will the symphonies of Sibelius have a more profound influence on future generations than the pièces d'occasion of his contemporaries—the composers like Stravinsky and Hindemidth who have made their compromise with vogue."

It will be seen that the reasons for the present vogue of Sibelius are going to provide an exceedingly interesting chapter for future historians. Mr. Gray was one of the first of the composer's ardent English admirers. When he expounds the music of his idol he certainly cannot be classed with the critics whose writing always appeared to Debussy to breathe a hatred of music. The French composer believed that the artist's aim is similar to that of Ibsen's Solness, the Master Builder, "to construct for the children of men a house wherein they will be happy and at home."

Sibelius, a true Master Builder, has constructed seven symphonies, and in his little book Mr. Gray shows the average listener how to be happy and at home even in Nos. 4 and 7 of this imposing Symphony Street. With the aid of abundant musical illustrations he reveals the structure, describes the decoration and the furniture, so to speak, and while dealing very ably with the technical aspects of these things, never once loses sight of their deeper, aesthetic meaning. This is a welcome relief to the kind of "analysis" so often met with in concert programs, where the music of Sibelius is described by word-pictures of gloomy forests and chilly lakes which the writers themselves have never seen.

Even Mr. Gray's digressions are to the point. We are given an instructive account of the composer improvising at the piano: "starting almost at random at first, but gradually defining and clarifying his thought as he goes on." And what happier introduction to the Fourth Symphony could we be given than the prophetic passage quoted from Thomas Hardy's "The Return of the Native"?

This pamphlet is a model of its kind and will no doubt send many readers to the earlier monograph, which is now enriched by an indispensable chapter.

The Lewis Print Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

WITH the formal exhibition of the John Frederick Lewis collection of prints, numbering 1066 items, of which more than 900 are being shown, Philadelphia springs to the fore among American cities as a repository of the graphic arts.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts now possesses the Phillips collection, one of the three largest in the country, numbering 60,000 prints; the Morris collection, with 800 prints, and the Lewis collection. These are housed in the Academy library, where, following the lead of the Albertina in Vienna, they may be viewed by students and the public.

The Lewis collection is a strange aggregate, gathered with something of the feeling of the John G. Johnson collection of paintings for interest in schools and techniques. Yet there are curious lapses. One finds, for instance, a weakness in the Dutch-Flemish section, and in that of the great French portrait engravers of the eighteenth century. While the collection penetrates well into the nineteenth century, it gives only cursory attention to the radical leaders who ushered in the contemporary era.

It is strong, however, in the early Germans, with works by Dürer, Schöngauer, the "Little Masters," and anonymous wood engravers. It is strong, again, in an almost complete collection of prints by Hogarth.

The work of George Baxter (1806-1867) is given considerable prominence. A pioneer in the use of brilliant colors, Baxter gained his vivid effects through application of oil color blocks on an aquatint ground.

An interesting by-product of this delight in bright colors is found in one of the oddities of the collection, a "transparent drawing," typical of many produced in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for window decoration, light flooding through the glass touching latent colors to life. An excellent example of this type is "A Cottage on Fire," issued in London in 1799.

Although Flemish and Dutch printmakers are given scant attention, Rembrandt is represented by four etchings, a portrait, "The Raising of Lazarus," "The Angel Departing From the Family of Tobias" and "Studies of the Head of Saskia and Others."

Special notice is given to chiaroscuro, with a wealth of prints of which some of the most notable come from Andreani and Skippe.

Soft-ground etchings by George Morland supply the student of processes with interesting material for contrast and comparison, the effect being very like that produced in the medium of the lithograph.

American prints are few, but "Horizontorium," published in 1832 by R. H Hobson in Philadelphia, after an original drawing by William Mason, provides an American ancestor for the new design viewpoint of looking down on a building with resultant emphasis on foreshortened perspective diagonals. The discovery of this angle of vision in earlier Americana is significant. What was then, doubtless, an oddity, has, through the progress of art, acquired the dignity of an ancestor.

After the close of the exhibition on Jan. 1, the Lewis collection of prints will join its fellows in the Academy's library.

'Paradise Lost'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

CLIFFORD ODETS offers a study in family dissolution in his newest drama, "Paradise Lost." As in "Awake and Sing," his last year's play, he is concerned with the pressure of the times upon people who are not in adjustment with changed conditions. Leo Gordon, long a prosperous manufacturer of handbags, a man with a vision of just treatment for his employees, is bankrupted by his rascally partner, Katz, who adds to his trickeries a scheme for getting a longer week at less pay out of the workers by forcing them to sign two pay roll vouchers, one being a "fake" to conform with the legal code. Gordon longs for the good old days that are past, exchanging reminiscent sighs with his old friend, Michaels, the stamp collector. With his world tottering around him at the end, Gordon rouses himself and voices a glowing belief in a coming time when there should be a larger sense of common justice.

Whereas part of the family portrayed in "Awake and Sing" attained to adjustment of some sort with the changing times, in "Paradise Lost" the general note is that of present failure. Gordon loses his home. His wife, until grief brings them together at the end, continually nags. Their son, the champion runner, can find no work so goes into racketeering with a boyhood chum called Kewpie. Another son wanders round the house dreamily, incapable of anything more than an occasional game of chess between naps. Some of these motives, of course, are not necessarily integral with the theme but they all fall into place as minor intensification of local color in the general tragedy.

Mr. Odets feels so strongly what he has to say—that it is futile to regret the passing of simpler days, stupid to ignore the fact that a new day has brought demands for a new approach to social justice—that his play becomes one of the important offerings of the season. A defect of Mr. Odets's virtues as a dramatist working in the web of today's storm and stress of living is his zeal to utter the fullness of his thinking. Here and there on his play is a patch of subjective thought which could preferably have been woven into the substance underlying the visible and audible action.

A performance to match the concentration of Mr. Odets's characterizations has been prepared under Harold Clurman's stage direction. Morris Carnovsky brings a grateful warmth to the harsh early scenes of family wrangling with his mellow study of Gordon, and Luther Adler plays Katz with a burning focus of nervous emotional force that nearly sets the spectator quivering in response. Grover Burgess as the furnace man, blazing in his hatred of war which has taken his two sons, shares with the company as a whole the ability to get into a role and stay there.

There are numerous other persuasive performances, with a player unsatisfying here and there because of miscasting or because he is forcing his part as yet beyond its due outlines. "Paradise Lost" is not to be missed by persons who have a vision of a living theater. This review makes no attempt at indicating the rich ramifications of thesis pursued by Mr. Odets, nor can it hope to show in detail how fully he presents his personages as three-dimensional human beings, each with a life apart from that portion of their existence which is required of them by the plot.

E. C. S.

Longacre Theater—The Group Theater presents Paradise Lost, by Clifford Odets; setting by Boris Aronson; evening of Dec. 9, 1935.

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A Still Smaller West Indian Island

THE time came all too soon to leave our island. The end of our leave was in sight and a last week had to be spent on the still smaller one across the "Narrows," where I had come when I was young and callow to plant the cotton and boil the sugar. It had been my first adventure from home, my "Spanish Main"; and golden haloes still encircled it, in spite of tarnishing reports that all hadn't gone well since the bursting of the great war boom. For then sugar and cotton prices had soared and money had flowed into the plantations, only to flow out again quicker than it had come, leaving no deposits for the lean years which came like the proverbial thief in the night in 1919.

We had seen our St. Kitts island pretty thoroughly. Peter had taken it to her heart and sketchbooks, and had painted it lavishly and occasionally successfully. We had circled it at second gear speed from east to west and from west to east—there was only one road—and we had explored most of the byways up to the high plantations, where the showers broke and the monkeys stole and you needed blankets on your beds at night.

* * *

WE HAD VISITED Brimstone Hill and Peter had made drawings of patterned cane fields, and coconut palms through the great stone arches and colonnades that looked for all the world like Roman ruins; and we had walked through echoing bomb-proof chambers where pig-tailed and pipe-clayed redcoats had once eaten and slept and whiled away the dullness of a siege. And we tried to decipher the dates and monograms on the old guns, still peering through their embrasures, and pictured bored officers watching the French lines on the flats below or anxiously sweeping the horizon for British sails which came too late to save them from thirst and surrender.

We had got used to dodging the country bus, "Cane Juice," bursting with villagers and steering wildly round the sharpest possible corners of the narrowest possible roads. Its name alone was almost too good to be true; and, as it drove continuously on the horn, we usually had time to turn into a gateway and combine safety with enjoyment of the passing show.

* * *

WE HAD EVEN been to the movies, in spite of the Police Major's advice, and we still dream of the experience when midnight trains or thunderstorms disturb us. The sound record bore no possible relation to the size of the hall nor seemed to be subject to any regulation, mechanical or personal. Its volume was like the storm waves roaring or the blasts of hurricane. The black and practiced audience caught occasional words and relayed them backward and forward to one another, at the tops of their voices, adding to the hilarious bedlam. We stood it for some time, enjoying the novelty, and finally stumbled down the stairs out into the quiet night where the waves on the shore were of water and not sound and shining in the high moonlight, feeling as if we had escaped from a boiler factory and stopping on our way to bed to give the Police Major our regrets that we had not taken his advice.

And, talking of boiler factories, we had spent an evening in the central sugar factory, the one new industry on the island and the saving grace of the cane-growing situation.

I knew a little something about the old boiling-houses, as they were called; the slow climb of the cane up the carriers into the rollers, the pouring of the dirty juice into the great pans they called taches, its cleaning with lime and its gradual boiling into dark brown muscovado sugar, which dripped molasses into cellar tanks where the laborers came for their evening rations and colossal rats rioted brazenly day and night.

* * *

BUT THIS WAS different, as different as Brimstone Hill warfare from the Western Front. We watched the whole process through in an hour or so. The unforgettable smell of the megasse, as they call the crushed cane pulp in these parts, was the only similarity and even the megasse was dried by forced heat and turned into fuel or fertilizer while you waited, almost, instead of being raked about in the blazing sun by old men who hustled it into heaps and under covers at the sign of every shower.

It was all fascinating beyond words to me, and Peter's pencil tried to make hieroglyphic designs whenever our guide stopped for explanations. We watched the cane pushed into the jaws of the mill at one end of the building, and ate a handful of crystallized sugar from a vacuum pan at the other, and followed through the whole process, traveling on high and narrow foot bridges where arc lamps glared and flung the whole interior into patterned phantasms of black and white. The noise was almost as bad as the movie. We shouted, but no sound came, yet all the time our engineer guide spoke to his foremen without effort. We had become tuned in to the sea and the wind in the palms and the noise undid us.

* * *

AS FOR THE painting, there was no hope that Peter would run out of subjects in a year; they stared her in the face at every turn of the path or change of light. Her supply of paints and panels had at least three months to run; in fact, the only thing that was showing signs of exhaustion was my leave which was running out as determinedly as the sand in the egg boiler. So we said good-bys, which to our hostess in her patio were more than regretful, paid last calls and saw last sunsets, though never the "green flash" as the last gleam through the sea is called.

We had accumulated native baskets for marketing and head handkerchiefs for table cloths and our final acquisitions were pounds of guava cheese, a sweetmeat capable of making or marring friendships, according to the size of its supply. Ours didn't last more than a day or two among the northern appetites and more than one lifelong connection was put to a severe strain because of its succulence. We had to wait a day or two for the next white "Lady Boat." Normally—as they call it—a Diesel launch ran a two-trip service between the two islands. Its establishment was a moot point at our Agricultural Society meetings twenty years before and was certainly a violently acute one, when your sailing sloop was becalmed all night during the hurricane season and your crew preferred drifting to rowing. We had every detail worked out, except the money, and that the Treasury never had till many years after I left.

* * *

BUT, A FEW days after we arrived, the launch broke down once again with ominous internal clatter that boded ill for local repairs, and the red sailing sloops with their wide beam and huge mainsail came back into their own and trafficked the fifteen miles from Charlestown laden with passengers, pigs, goats, chickens and vegetables for the Basseterre market. The launch made one more trip a week later, but her holiday humor wasn't satisfied and this time she decided to crash something that definitely had no spares nearer than the Clyde; and so retired into dignified quiescence off Charlestown pier while the sloops took up the traffic once again. So we waited for the Lady Boat.

Nevis I knew all about. How could I forget it? An island of twenty miles round, and a hundred white people was as a pamphlet to an enquiring mind. But, even before we reached it and its contents, The Narrows, the reef-infested channel between the two islands, had its own claim to fame, and stories. The channel possessed a tiny and remote island—a mere rock. Booby Island, where the clumsy gray pelicans reared their families and had their homes. A new and exuberant junior counsel was pleading a long and unimportant case in the Basseterre court one day, and in answer to a question as to his name and firm from the presiding judge, described himself as "practicing between St. Kitts and Nevis."

"Oh! yes, on Booby Island, I suppose," grunted the unimpressed judge. "Laughter in court," and the story became a classic snub in every law court in the islands.

* * *

THE NARROWS WERE the home of the winds and rough water. They were the only gap in the thirty-mile coast line of the two islands, and sudden squalls from the trades sometimes swept through them and played havoc with fishing boats and the oversized mainsails of the sloops. Nothing larger than the white trading schooners, which went everywhere and carried everything, legal or contrabrand, ever went through; but there was one enduring tradition of Lieutenant Blank, R. N., who took his gunboat or light cruiser through in his Commander's absence and got away with it to the hair-standing horror of everyone who watched. The sub's own hair-raising came when the Commander heard of it. Tradition is silent, but he probably bought a farm out of sound of the sea.

As for Charlestown, I knew the length of the pier almost, and the look of the Treasury building and post office across the road. Queen's House up the hill, where the Resident Magistrate of my day dispensed tea and croquet to lonely planters on Saturday and Sunday afternoons or any other day they might happen to come to town, had been turned into a hospital and a new one built that I had never seen. But I could find my way to the Court House in the dark. I had listened to excruciating cases and masterly judgments in that dark old room dispensed by a little man, who had been a famous amateur jockey in his day, and who knew the Creole mind through and through.

* * *

ONE OF THESE I remember which ordained: "That the goat in question be forthwith handed over to the plaintiff," caused such a riot as entirely destroyed the decorum of the court and nearly wrecked the bench itself. The high altar of West Indian law was in tottering danger for a few minutes, with everyone but a rotund and scandalized constable too convulsed to assist. The goat was exhibit "A" in the case and was led in by its unlawful owner on the customary long tethering chain. For reasons unknown, but evidently cogent, its preferences were most definitely for its recent owner. However guilty he might be of lawless possession, he had evidently won its affection, and its resistance to the magistrate's order was a masterpiece of delaying tactics. Every bench and form was used as a defense post. Desks were slewed from their moorings, railings cracked under the strain and its final stand was made with its forelegs in the magistrate's wastepaper basket and its chain wound round the judicial legs and throne. The uproar, goat's bleating, witnesses shouting, constable storming, reduced the order of the court to chaos and ourselves, including the magistrate, to tears.

But this case was exceptional and led to livestock exhibits being relegated, after identification, to the back yard and the protection of a shorter chain.

This was the island where we were spending our last week. There was history as well as comedy in every inch of it. Alexander Hamilton was born at the other end of the main street. Lord Nelson was married at Montpelier, a few miles up the hill, and I had lived under the shadow of Saddle Hill where he watched with his telescope for the French fleet. But our hotel was waiting for us, and the island must have a story, if not several stories, to itself.

E. B.

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THE MILL, VALDEMARSUDDE: *An Oil Paint ing by Prince Eugen*

EVERYONE who has entered Stockholm by boat has seen the old red mill, which stands close to a fine white building on Djurgården island, near the inner harbor of Stockholm. The white house is Valdemarsudde, the home of Prince Eugén, younger brother to the present King of Sweden, and one of the foremost painters in Sweden. The old mill in the garden has stood there for one hundred and fifty years and is well known, not only to Stockholm's seafaring people but to the whole of Sweden, as the Prince has painted it many times. Across the water, on the south mainland, a big modern mill has been built, but the old red mill with its green copper roof looks down from its cliff on the newcomer. On the rocks outside the mill there are still to be seen the old iron bolts and rings which were once used for tying up the boats that came to the mill.

When the Prince bought the place in the beginning of the century, the mill was sorely in need of repairs and he has restored it as much as possible in its original form. Inside the big wooden stocks, narrow ladders, and two big millstones give the impression that the mill is in working order. On a stock just inside the entrance is carved in big letters: "Sweden's first oil-mill, erected here in 1734 by J. Lundholm."

Between the mill and the house lies the Prince's private art gallery, one room in which is devoted to his own works, and here hangs the painting of the mill. It was painted in the winter; the green roof is outlined against a bluish sky, which deepens to a reddish sunset glow; the white snow on the ground breaks against the bare brown trees and the deep blue of the water.

In a letter to a friend, the Prince described himself as not a born painter but as "a nature lover, a lyricist, who expresses himself through painting, not by having a personal mode of expression, but through feeling personally." His love for nature, the personal, lyrical touch, is the best description one can give of Prince Eugen's work.

A Letter to Pegasus

BUT you are winged, yours is no city filled with empty shells men call houses; yours no avenue lined with sky-pointing fingers—oak, hemlock, and the sad willow; I, being not Shelley, know only by rumor the secret fields where you pasture.

Yet there are things that even I must say to you; things that have been growing inside me for a long time now; things vague, at first, like a fragmentary phrase heard faintly over water at twilight, but now large with meaning.

At first I wanted to find a hilltop and cry to the world on the winds of the sky: that my crying might be a trumpet of triumph, that my voice might be a new voice—But as I cried the moment crumbled, even as I opened my lips to sing, the music was lost.

So again I was silent and after a while out of this silence came the sound of a new music, even as out of this growth came a covenant; out of this budding, a confession of faith. That is why I take this means to tell you—I know no other way!

I have discovered the world is a poem whereon men move in surging stanzas casting great swaths of music before and the fallen sheaves of memory behind.

Therefore, I will make all future poems upon the basis of the great music lying deep in the hearts of men, my brothers.

I will be humble, I will put my ear to men's hearts and listen; I will say: let me hear that great beating so that I may find the means to record faithfully your message. (A poetry of beauty italicized in words.)

And I say also: I am done forever with the facile phrase; the empty ornamental line, the neat negation. Mine—the liquid melody that lies in men: in men sowing and reaping: in play and gently sleeping, in raising the towers, in little gardens loosening the earth, easing the weight, building the flowers. And my meter the voice of a chanting heard under the varied stress and sweep of the human voice saying great good English words of comfort and of kindness.

And so it is I write simply and only what I read from the faces and in the hearts of my fellow men, only what I hear listening to the breathing of the earth waking in the spring; growing quiet in a yellow and scarlet autumn; and of the song of the winged, and of the sweet swift movements of the gentle and wild. (There is poetry; here is my music.)

Dear Pegasus: These are the things I would tell you; this is the pledge I would make with you. There is a crying in my heart to send this to you on wings swift as are your own. But alas, I know not where you are.

Only of this I am sure—if I am honest, one day I shall see you.

Even now—yes—yes I am sure I hear your soft neighing, the wild thunder of your wings, the almost too bright sight of the light as your small hooves strike fire from the stars!

JOHN RITCHEY

Right Reasoning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WILL be recalled that when sent for by Felix, Paul came and "reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," but Felix was as yet unprepared for this righteous reasoning, and sent Paul away until a more "convenient season" (Acts 24:25). Mortals may try to evade spiritual communion with God, until a dire need presents itself. Then what a blessed experience it is to find that the willingness to choose right and erase wrong, to allow Love to direct and instruct, destroys the belief in sin and reveals the real man, pure and undefiled!

Through Isaiah is extended this loving invitation to all (1:18): "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." Accepting this opportunity to seek counsel of God installs confidence, allays confusion, opens thought to receive perspicacity, insight, inspiration. Christian Science sets forth true reasoning, based on divine Principle, God, which must free thought from human hypotheses, and establish it in the spiritual realm where man is forever at one with Truth and Love.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 270), "Only by understanding that there is but one power,—not two powers, matter and Mind,—are scientific and logical conclusions reached." Correct conclusions are also drawn from the premise of infinite intelligence, for omnipresence is all-wise as well as all-powerful. This practical religion teaches the student how to apply his understanding of Principle in every small and large event. It presents man's true selfhood, governed by infinite, impartial Love; and the realization of this fundamental fact gives one authority to surmount every adversity, and imparts the humility that defeats tyranny and greed.

The tender solicitation expressed through Isaiah carries with it a broad promise that has not always been seen as applying to the present, but has rather been regarded as referring to some future fulfillment. This is because the whole of material living is built on the basis of false education, on the belief that matter and material laws are real and imbued with power. The world's woe is the result of reasoning from a finite basis, by what might be termed mere human deduction. Jesus rebuked this mortal tendency when he said (John 8:15), "Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man." And again (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." This righteous discerning between Spirit and matter, between the reality of good and the unreality of evil, healed the sick, cast out devils, and raised the dead.

The Master was always able to differentiate between the true idea of man, as incapable of discord as his creator, and the sickly, sinning, mortal concept of man. The student of Christian Science gains in the ability to discern between good and evil as through spiritual communion his thought is fully occupied with love and purity; and a consciousness overflowing with good rejects suggestions of self-will, doubt, hate, indolence.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 161 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Lest human reason beclouds spiritual understanding, say not in thy heart: Sickness is possible because one's thought and conduct do not afford a sufficient defence against it. Trust in God, and 'He shall direct thy paths.'" And in the preceding paragraph she states, "He who gains self-knowledge, self-control, and the kingdom of heaven within himself, within his own consciousness, is saved through Christ, Truth."

Right reasoning carries vast weight and influence as we draw so close to God that we reach "scientific and logical conclusions." Then only do we turn from the flesh with its temptations, pleasures, and pains, and "judge righteous judgment." The law of God is ever present and ever operative, and will free us from the false beliefs and illusions of the human mind. We must look to God alone for discernment, efficiency, rational activity, health.

Reasoning from a spiritual basis represents undivided allegiance to the First Commandment. One may not properly proceed from two opposite bases of thought. To have one God, Spirit, implies the refusal to bow down to, or serve, the gods of matter, greed, ignorance. Starting with perfect Mind, God, as the only cause or creator, we can find but one effect—perfect spiritual man, subject to spiritual law only. Our reward for laying aside all preconceived modes of thought, and resting our reason in God's wisdom, increases in proportion to our steadfastness. As we rely on Principle for instruction and guidance, we find our talents enlarged and improved; and he who has hitherto considered himself without ability realizes a capacity for service beyond all former expectations.

One of the most beneficial effects of this constant endeavor to know God is that one strives to live aright. Right reasoning and continuous, watchful prayer are closely allied. One cannot pray correctly without putting into practice the truth he states. Prayer awakens right desires and leads to their fulfillment. It makes for scientific discoveries of God's love and goodness. It shows us more clearly what we already have and are. It reveals God and our relationship to Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Ragionamento Giusto

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CI SI ricorderà che Paolo, quando fu fatto chiamare da Felice, venne e ragionò "di giustizia, di temperanza e del giudizio a venire", ma Felice non era ancora preparato per questo retto ragionamento e mandò via Paolo fino ad un' "opportunità" migliore (Atti 24:25). I mortali possono cercare di evadere la comunione spirituale con Dio, fino a che non si presenti una terribile necessità. Allora, che esperienza benedetta non è di scoprire che la volontà di scegliere il giusto e di cancellare l'erroneo, di permettere all'Amore di dirigere ed istruire, distrugge la credenza nel peccato e rivela il vero uomo, puro ed incontaminato!

Per mezzo d'Isaia viene esteso a tutti questo amorevole invito (1:18): "Eppoi venite, e discutiamo assieme, dice l'Eterno; quand'anche i vostri peccati fossero come lo scarlatto, diventeranno bianchi come la neve". L'accettare questa opportunità di chiedere consiglio a Dio installa la fiducia, riduce la confusione, apre il pensiero per ricevere la perspicacità, l'intuito, l'ispirazione. La Scienza Cristiana presenta il ragionamento vero, basato sul divino Principio, Dio, che deve liberare il pensiero dalle ipotesi umane, ed insediarlo nel reame spirituale dove l'uomo è sempre congiunto colla Verità e l'Amore.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy scrive (pag. 270): "Soltanto col comprendere che vi è un solo potere,—non due poteri, materia e Mente,—si raggiungono conclusioni scientifiche e logiche". Le conclusioni corrette si deducono pure dalla premessa dell'infinita intelligenza, poichè l'onnipresenza è onnisapiente come pure onnipotente. Questa religione pratica insegna allo studente come applicare la sua comprensione del Principio in ogni avvenimento, piccolo o grande. Presenta il vero essere dell'uomo, governato da Amore infinito, imparziale; ed il riconoscimento di questo fatto fondamentale ci dà l'autorità di sormontare ogni avversità e conferisce l'umiltà che sconfigge la tirannia e l'avidità.

La tenera sollecitudine espressa in Isaia porta seco una larga promessa che non sempre è stata riconosciuta quale applicabile al presente, ma che è stata considerata piuttosto, come se riguardasse un certo adempimento futuro. La ragione di questo è che la vita materiale nel suo complesso si erge sulla base di una falsa educazione, sulla credenza che la materia e le leggi materiali sono reali e dotate di potenza. I guai del mondo sono il risultato del ragionamento da premesse limitate, da ciò che si potrebbe chiamare deduzione meramente umana. Gesù riprovò questa tendenza mortale quando disse (Giovanni 8:15): "Voi giudicate secondo la carne; io non giudico alcuno". E altresì (Giovanni 7:24): "Non giudicate secondo l'apparenza, ma giudicate con giusto giudizio". Questo giusto discernimento fra Spirito e materia, fra la realtà del bene e l'irrealtà del male, sanò gli infermi, cacciò i demoni e risuscitò i morti.

Il Maestro fu sempre capace di distinguere fra la vera idea dell'uomo, incapace di discordia quanto il suo creatore, ed il concetto malaticcio, peccaminoso, mortale, dell'uomo. Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana progredisce nell'abilità di distinguere fra il bene ed il male in quanto che il suo pensiero, per mezzo della comunione spirituale, è tutto assorto nell'amore e nella purezza; ed una conoscenza riboccante di bene ripudia suggestioni di ostinatezza, dubbio, odio, indolenza.

Mrs. Eddy scrive a pagina 161 di "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Affinchè l'umana ragione non oscuri la comprensione spirituale, non dire nel tuo cuore: La malattia è possibile perchè i propri pensieri e la propria condotta non offrono una difesa sufficiente contro di essa. Abbi fiducia in Dio, ed Egli 'appianerà i tuoi sentieri'". E nel paragrafo precedente essa dichiara: "Colui che acquista conoscenza di sè, controllo di sè ed il regno de' cieli entro sè stesso, entro la sua propria consapevolezza, è salvato da Cristo, Verità".

Il ragionamento giusto ha grande importanza ed influenza mentre che ci avviciniamo tanto a Dio che raggiungiamo "conclusioni scientifiche e logiche". Soltanto allora ci volgiamo via dalla carne colle sue tentazioni, i suoi piaceri e le sue pene, e giudichiamo "giusto giudizio" La legge di Dio è sempre presente e sempre attiva, e ci libererà dalle false credenze e dalle illusioni della mente umana. Dobbiamo rivolgerci a Dio solo per il discernimento, l'efficacia, l'attività razionale, la salute.

Il ragionamento da premessa spirituale rappresenta fedeltà piena al Primo Commandamento. Non si può legittimamente procedere da due opposte premesse di pensiero. L'avere un solo Dio, Spirito, implica il rifiuto di inchinarsi a, o di servire, gli dei della materia, dell'avidità, dell'ignoranza. Cominciando dalla Mente perfetta, Dio, quale unica causa o creatore, non possiamo trovare che un solo effetto—l'uomo spirituale perfetto, soggetto alla legge spirituale soltanto. La nostra ricompensa per mettere da parte tutti i modi preconcetti di pensare, e per riposare la nostra ragione nella saggezza di Dio, aumenta in proporzione della nostra fermezza. In quanto contiamo sul Principio per istruzione e direzione, troviamo che i nostri talenti si allargano e migliorano; e colui che si è considerato quale privo di abilità, mette in opera una capacità di servizio al di là di tutte le aspettative precedenti.

Uno degli effetti più benefici di questo sforzo costante di conoscere Dio è che si cerca di vivere giustamente. Il ragionamento giusto e la preghiera continua, vigile, sono strettamente connessi. Non si può pregare correttamente senza mettere in pratica la verità che si dichiara. La preghiera risveglia giusti desideri e conduce alla loro realizzazione. Tende a produrre scoperte scientifiche dell'amore e della bontà di Dio. Ci mostra più chiaramente ciò che abbiamo digià e ciò che siamo. Rivela Dio e la nostra relazione con Lui.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Christmas Snow Plant

CHRISTMAS and December have been so long associated that they are old friends; but to find the evidence of Christmas in June is an exquisite experience. The Sierras of California offer that peculiar joy.

* * *

We started for camp in the mountains early in June, before the snow was off the ground. The air was light and balmy in the higher altitudes; and, along the way, the dark rich green of pine and fir contrasted sharply with the pale feathery fringes of new leaves appearing upon the shrubs which bordered the highway.

There was much to do when we arrived at the cabin, but in less than an hour the children were leading me along the shore path, most mysteriously. In fact, I was cautioned to keep my eyes closed until they said: "Ready!"

Finally the word was said and I followed their bidding. My first impression was of the brilliant, almost blinding, reflection of the late afternoon sun upon the glassy surface of the water.

* * *

And then I saw them, not one, but many. Bathed in clear radiance, they stood before me, one of the most startlingly lovely things that nature has expressed. Rising majestically from the snow-carpeted earth were brilliant red spindles, so nearly the cousins of the hyacinth that I was tempted to name them so. Upon examination, I found that each spindle was made up of many tiny bell-like blossoms; each little red blossom, with its own delicate curling red leaf, snuggled close to the parent stem. The whole made a perfect Christmas candle.

We stood speechless. Never was there a lovelier contrast than that of the deep, rich red against the white of the last snow, nor the delicate background of feathery green willows, blending into the deeper harmony of low-hanging pine boughs. Instantly I visualized the Christmas table, a table of snowy white damask, fragrant green sprays and crimson red candles. And at last I knew why the Christmas colors are the white of the snow, the green of the pungent evergreens and the glorious red of the Sierra snow plant.

This was my introduction to that rare flower of the Sierras, that perfect blossom which rises from the melting snow and lingers on as the green grass springs.

E. S. A.

"Soft as a Cloud is Yon Blue Ridge"

SOFT as a cloud is yon blue Ridge—the Mere
Seems firm as solid crystal, breathless, clear,
And motionless; and, to the gazer's eye,
Deeper than ocean, in the immensity
Of its vague mountains and unreal sky!
But, from the process in that still retreat,
Turn to minuter changes at our feet;
Observe how dewy Twilight has withdrawn
The crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn,
And has restored to view its tender green,
That, while the sun rode high, was lost
beneath their dazzling sheen.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poems.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stocks Move Along in Irregular Path and Close Rather Firm** • Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Move Along in Irregular Path and Close Rather Firm

Some Recoveries Are Established In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Some of them recovered.

But it was a very uneven market.

And a quiet one.

Total transactions footed up to about 1,200,000 shares.

On announcement that silver metal prices again had been reduced, mining shares, which had been buoyant in the early trading, receded substantially.

But stocks generally paid little attention to silver price movements.

In fact some issues climbed to new highs for the year.

Among those advancing 2 to 3 points or more were Detroit Edison, Cerro de Pasco, Radio B, Twin City preferred, Evans Products, General Outdoor Advertising, Gimble Bros. preferred, New York Steam 7 per cent preferred, Interstate Department Stores preferred and Baldwin preferred.

Hercules Powder preferred moved forward 4½ points to a new top.

Prominent losers included Certain-teed preferred, West Penn Electric 6 per cent preferred, American Telephone, Armstrong Cork and Kendell preferred.

Jones & Laughlin slumped 4 points.

Gains of good fractions were established by various second-grade bonds, particularly the rail issues. Utilities participated in the rise. U. S. Governments were a bit irregular. It did not seem to take much selling to depress Italian and French obligations. Italian 7s receded more than a point, while the French 7s declined almost as much.

Among the commodities cotton at New York moved up moderately in the early part of the day, and sold off later, closing with small net gains. Wheat at Chicago recovered.

Equipment demand is one factor in the business situation that is attracting much attention just now. The railroads are much in need of replacements. And they are getting into shape financially to make such purchases.

President Kenney of the Great Northern says that "1936 will see the largest buying program of equipment and rails that has been experienced in a number of years."

It is reported that manufacturers of equipment are away behind on deliveries, so much so that many corporations are placing orders and urging early shipments so that they may be prepared for an expected increase in business in the spring.

There is usually a falling off in equipment lines at this season of the year, but the decline from the November volume this year is much smaller than customary in other years.

Wheat Prices At Chicago Are Higher

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—With the final 1935 official domestic crop report due tomorrow afternoon, wheat prices here today averaged higher.

Contrary to yesterday's action, Chicago and other North American markets made a fair response to decided strength of wheat prices overseas. Canadian export sales of wheat today were estimated at around 1,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed irregular, ¼ off to 1¼ up, compared with yesterday's finish, May 97⅞-98, corn unchanged to ½ lower, May 59¼-⅜, oats unchanged to ¼ higher, and provisions 10 to 22 cents down.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties higher in dull trading.

Bonds: Improved; secondary rails in demand.

Curb: Irregular; oils and specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Steady; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Lower; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; reflected Liverpool strength.

Corn: Easy; primary receipts larger.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: 10-25 lower; top $9.50.

Foreign

London—On the stock exchange today giltedged securities were supported by the more hopeful international feeling. Transatlantic issues were cheerful. The market closed firmer.

Paris—Hesitancy prevailed on the Boerse today with rentes registering a slight decline. International issues moved irregularly, and the market closed steady.

Berlin—The recent decline stimulated purchases of bank shares causing a cheerful trend on the Boerse today. The closing was irregular.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
United Dairies, Ltd., 6½% 1 pf	$1	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Resumed				
Adams Express	10c	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Irregular				
Chicago Burl & Quincy R R	$2	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Increased				
Firestone T & R	30c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 3
Regular				
C, C, C & St L RR	$5	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Edison Elec Illum	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Elec Auto-Lite	30c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Electrical Products Con (Wash)	25c	S	Dec. 21	Dec. 17
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Fishman (M. H.) pf A	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf B	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
General Tel $3 pf	75c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Gen T&R 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
N Y Pwr & Lt Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Slattery (E. T.) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
State Street Trust (Boston)	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 17	Last Dec. 16
116	110	7	Abraham & S pf	112	112	112	..
74¾	50	2½	Acme Steel	69	69	69	69½
11⅞	4¼	..	Adams Express	11⅛	10⅞	11	10⅞
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35	35	35	34½
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7	7	7	7
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	165	163½	165	163
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
3⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	11⅝	11	11⅜	11½
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29	29	29	28¾
24	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	23⅜	22⅜	23	23⅜
173	125	6	Allied Chem	153	152	152	153½
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	32⅞	32⅛	33	32½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	4	3¾	4	3½
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	73½	73¼	73½	73¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51	51	51	..
47⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	41¼	39⅞	41¼	39½
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	66½	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
18½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17¼	17	17¼	17
92	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	72
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	41¼	41	41	41¼
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	132	129¼	132	129½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160¼	160¼	160¼	..
32⅜	10	..	Am Car& Fdry	29⅝	29	29½	29¼
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	59¼	58¾	59	59¼
31¾	5	..	Am Chain	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅜
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	90	90	90	90
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅛
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	23½	23	23⅜	22¾
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
6⅛	3	..	Am Hide & L	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	34½	34	34	34¾
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	19⅜	19¼	19¾	19⅝
11⅞	4½	..	Am International	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅛
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	24	24	24	24¼
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Match & Met	10⅜	10⅛	10¾	10⅞
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10½	10⅜	9⅜	..
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	28½	28¼	28⅜	28¾
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
41½	8⅞	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	35¾	35	35½	35⅝
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	42¼	40¾	41	42½
23⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	152½	152½	152½	..
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30¼	29¾	30¼	29⅝
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
64⅝	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	58	57	57¾	57
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	136½	136½	136½	136
117¼	101⅝	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	103	102½	103	102¾
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	70½	70	70½	..
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	94½	91¾	94½	90½
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97	93¼	97	92½
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	111¾	111¼	111¼	..
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	51	51	51	50½
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	153⅝	151¾	153	154
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¼	7½	8¼	8
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	35	33¼	34¾	34
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
21⅜	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅛
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	91	91	91	..
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅜
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62	61¾	61¾	61⅝
2⅞	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	2¼	2	2	2⅛
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	10⅞	9¾	10	9¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26¼
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
109	97	7	Armour Del pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅞	65¾	65¾	65⅞
9⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
44⅞	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	43½	43	43	44⅝
18⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅝
59⅝	35⅝	2b	Atchison T&SF	55⅞	54⅛	55½	54⅝
92	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	91½	91½	91½	91¼
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31½	31	31½	31
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf&WI	14	13¼	14	13½
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	26¼
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	19	18¾	19	18¾
2	⅝	..	Auburn Auto Rts	1	⅝	¾	1
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	36⅝	35½	36	37
15	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
63	35½	7	Austin Nichol A	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	..
4⅞	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	37	35½	37	35
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	16⅛	15¾	16	15¾
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	22	22¼	22
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	44
116	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	114	114	114	..
14¼	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¼
60⅞	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	58	57⅞	58	58
115	107¾	.60¶	Bayuk Cig pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17½	17½	17½	17¼
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
117½	79	.11½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	83½	81⅝	83½	..
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
22⅛	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21¾	21⅜	21¾	21¾
57½	34	2	Best & Co	55	54⅛	55	54½
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	46⅛	45	45⅞	45¼
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	..
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	15⅛	14½	15	14½
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¼
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49⅝	49	49⅝	49¼
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	94½	94½	94½	94
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	39½	39	39	39½
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	25¾	25½	25⅝	25½
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	62½	62¼	62½	62
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52⅝	51	52⅝	51
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	47	47	47	..
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41¾	41¼	41¾	41½
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	5⅛	4½	5⅛	4½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52¼	51¾	52	53
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	61	61	61	..
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10¼	9¾	10¼	9⅝
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
17⅝	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16¾	16¼	16¾	16½
96½	62¾	3g*	Bucyrus E pf	96	96	96	96
3	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	96½	96½	96½	97½
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11½
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	21	20¾	21	20¼
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	7¾	8	..
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	25	24⅝	25	25
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Aerm deb	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8½	8½	8½	8
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	17½	17½	17½	18¾
3½	1⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zic	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1½	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1	1	1	1
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	18½	18½	18½	18¼
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34⅝	34¾	34¾	35
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31½	30⅞	31⅛	31⅜
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅛
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
40¼	30	2*	Cannon Mills	38½	37¾	37¾	..
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12½	12¼	12½	12½
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	99	97¾	99	97⅝
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55½	55	55½	55½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	27½	27	27¼	26¾
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co N	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18
29	2¼	1½*	Central Aguirre	27	26½	26⅞	26½
62½*	34	..	Central RR of NJ	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49
109½	96½	7	Century Rib pf	103	103	103	..
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	54	52¾	53½	52¼
12¼	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11¼
80¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	76	76	76	78½
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	56½	56¼	56¼	57¼
53¼	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	50⅜	50¼	50¼	50¼
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	½	1½	1½	1⅜
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4	4	4	4⅛
9	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	6¼	6	6	..
35	15¾	1¶	Chi Mail Drder	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	32
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
18⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅜	18	18⅛	17¾
53⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	51½	51½	51⅞
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29½	29½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	..
26	9	.25b	Chile Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
90	31	3	Chrysler	87½	85½	87⅜	85½
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	69¼	1½b	City Ice & F pf	76½	76	76½	76
6⅛	3¼	..	City Stores	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
27½	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	27⅛	25¼	27⅛	25⅞
48½	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br	45¼	44	44⅝	44½
44¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	43¾
93	72½	2¶	Coca-Cola	85	84¼	84¾	85
21	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	20½	20	20⅛	20⅛
48⅞	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	47	45¼	47	45½
108½	69¼	7	Collins & A2pf	107½	107½	107½	108
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	9	8½	8½	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4¼	4	4	4
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	24½	24	24	24
22½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	18	18	18	..
17⅛	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	16	16	16	17
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	86	85½	85½	86¼
49⅞	46	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	45	44¾	45	..
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	93½	93½	93½	93
50	50	..	Colum bid P pf	50	49½	49½	..
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	47½	47	47¼	47¾
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	113	112⅞	112⅞	..
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	61	60¼	61	60¾
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	100	100	100
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
3	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
71	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	65	65	65	..
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
45¾	27	1.60¶	Congoleum Nairn	42½	41¾	42¼	42
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17⅛	16½	17	17⅜
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	29	29	29	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5¾	5½	5⅜	5½
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
34¾	15⅞	2	Consol Gas	31	30⅝	30⅝	31
105⅜	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	104	103½	103⅝	103½
6⅜	1⅜	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	5	5	5
11	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10¾
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	7	6½	7	7
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	69	69	69	..
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18	17⅝	17⅝	17½
8½	2⅞	..	Container B	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	63	63	63	..
10⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	9½	9	9¼	9¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
67⅞	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	64½	64½	64½	65
99¾	62¾	3	Cont Can	84	83¼	84	84
20½	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	19⅛	18⅝	19	18⅞
44⅞	28⅛	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	44	43¼	44	43½
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
30¾	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	30	29½	29¾	29⅝
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	65¼	64¾	64¾	66
28⅝	60	3	Corn Products	68⅞	68¼	68½	68⅞
7⅜	4⅛	..	Coty	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37½
19⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	18⅝	18	18⅝	17¾
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	42¼	42	42	42⅝
8⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8¼
35½	14	..	Crucible Steel	34¾	34	34	33¾
105⅛	47½	1.50g	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105¼

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 17	Last Dec. 16
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	59½	59½	59½	57
47⅝	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	40½	40½	40½	40¾
24⅜	15	..	Curtis Publishg	21½	20⅝	21½	21
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102⅝	102	102	102½
3½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9¼	8¾	9⅛	8¾
46	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	46½	45½	45½	45¼
			—D—				
10½	6	.30b	Davega St	10⅝	10	10⅜	10
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	52	50½	52	50½
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	22⅝	22¼	22¼	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	37¼	36¼	37⅛	36¼
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞
5	1⅛	..	Denver R G pf (h)	4	4	4	4
120½	65	4¶	Detroit Edison	120	118¾	120	118
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Co Seag	35¼	34¼	34⅞	34⅝
41	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	36⅝	36½	36½	..
44⅞	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	42	41	42	41¼
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅝
37⅞	17½	.75b	Douglas A	37⅜	36½	37⅜	37
8¼	2	..	Dunhill Inter	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7¼
146½	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	137⅛	136	136⅝	135½
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	157⅛	154½	157⅛	155½
30⅜	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	27	26⅝	27	26⅞
8⅞	2¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7¼	7	7¼	7
38¾	19⅛	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	35¼	33⅞	35¼	34
13½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	12⅝	11¾	12	11¾
8⅝	⅝	.24b	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5¼
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	22¾	22½	22¾	22¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26½	26	26	26
58¾	39	2¶	Elec to Battery	52¼	51¾	51¾	52½
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	½	½	½	⅝
66	52¾	3	*Endicott Johnson	63	63	63	..
132	125¾	7	*Endicott John pf	130	130	130	..
55	14½	..	Engineers PS ww ww	46	46	46	45
7⅛	4½	..	Equitable Off Big	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅛
19⅛	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
13⅛	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
37	15	1	Evans Products	35⅞	34½	35¼	33¾
			—F—				
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	13¼	12½	12⅞	13
32	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	30½	29⅝	30½	29¾
21⅝	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
8¼	3¾	.20b	Fed Motor Tr	7⅛	7	7⅛	6¾
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
3⅛	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45¼	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅝
23⅜	13¼	1.20	Firestone T&R	23¼	22¾	23	22⅝
99¾	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝
58⅞	44⅝	2½	First Nat Stores	46½	45½	45¾	45⅞
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B(h)	4	4	4	3⅞
79¾	20¼	1	Food Mach	78¾	78½	78½	77
24⅝	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	22¾
103	60⅝	..	Foster-Wheeler pf	100	99	100	99
36½	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	32½	32	32	32½
70	30¼	5¼g	Franklin Sim pf	67	67	67	..
30⅝	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	27½	26⅝	27½	26⅝
26½	4¾	..	Fuller 2d pf	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	24½
			—G—				
5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
12	7	..	Gamewell	11½	11½	11½	..
10⅞	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
48½	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	47½	46⅜	47½	46¾
22½	11¾	.35b	Gen Asphalt	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
13⅝	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	143	143	143	..
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
6⅝	2	..	Gen Cable	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18½	4	..	Gen Cable A	17	16⅝	17	16¾
76	19	..	Gen Cable pf	66	66	66	..
64¼	46½	4¶	Gen Cigar	52¾	52¾	52¾	52
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Electric	36¼	35½	36¼	35¾
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
120½	116	6	Gen Mills pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
59⅝	26⅝	2¶	Gen Motors	55	54⅛	55	54
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	118⅞	118½	118½	119
5¾	3	..	Gen Out Ad	6¼	5½	5⅞	5½
19¾	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	21	19¾	19¾	19
4½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
41⅛	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
109	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	108	108	108	..
3⅛	1	..	Gen Realty	2½	2½	2½	2½
39⅛	14⅝	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
31½	16⅜	.50b	Gen Refractories	30	29¼	29¼	29½
51	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	47	47	47	47
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Rez	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
23	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	89	89	89	89
8¾	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
70½	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	71⅞	69	71½	69
49⅝	23⅝	2	Glidden	47¾	47½	47½	47½
111	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	109	109	109	110
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	19½	18¾	19½	18⅝
13⅝	7½	..	Goodrich	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛
76½	40	..	Goodrich pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69¼
28⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
92	70	4	Goodyear 1of	84⅝	84⅛	84½	..
10½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9¼
4¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
29¾	14⅛	1.50	Grand Un pf	20⅞	20½	20½	21
35⅝	18⅝	1	Granite City Stl	32½	32	32	..
38¼	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	31½	31	31¼	31
35	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	34½	33¾	34½	33
15¾	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	15	14⅝	15	14¾
28⅝	25⅝	1	Green H L	27	27	27	26⅝
34⅞	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	31¼	31	31¼	31
82	34	3¶	Greene Cananea	79	79	79	..
74½	20½	..	Greyh'd Corp	68¼	67½	68¼	67¾
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
11½	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
34⅛	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	32	30	31	31½
			—H—				
8	4	..	Hall Printing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
110	63	2b	Hamilton W pf	110½	110½	110½	..
28¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27
13⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	13	12¾	12¾	12
6½	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
117½	85	..	Hazel Atlas	112⅝	112⅝	112¾	113
35⅛	11	1	Hercules Motors	33½	33	33½	33
90	71	3¶	Hercules Powder	84	84	84	83⅞
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	130½	126½	130⅝	126
162	142½	7	Helme G W pf	159	159	159	..
81¾	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	76½	76½	76½	76½
30¾	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	29	28¾	29	29⅛
11	6⅝	.50	Hollander	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
22¾	19¾	..	Holly Sugar	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
43	30⅞	2½	Houdaille Her A	42	41½	42	42
31⅛	6½	1¼	Houdaille Her B	31¼	30¼	31¼	30¾
73	49	3.50¶	Household Fin pf	71½	71½	71½	71⅝
7	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
60¾	43	3¶	Howe Sound	55¾	55⅛	55¾	54½
5⅛	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	4	4	4	4
17⅛	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	16¾	15⅞	16¼	16
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	2⅜	2	2⅛	2½
22¼	9½	..	Ill Central	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	18⅞
			—I—				
5¼	2⅛	..	Indian Refining	5	4½	5	4⅝
36⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	29⅞	28⅞	29½	28⅜
121	60½	2¶	Ingersoll-Rand	116½	116¼	116½	116¾
130	109	6	Ingersoll-R pf	125	125	125	..
108	46¼	2¶	Inland Steel	102½	101¼	101	102
8¾	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
7½	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	2½	2½	2½	..
11⅝	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	34	34	34	33
36⅞	22⅞	1	Int Cement	31¼	31	31½	31¼
65⅝	34⅛	1.20	Int Harvester	60¾	60	60¾	60½
152	135	7	Int Harvester pf	152	152	152	..
4¾	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6½	1⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
47¼	22¼	.75	Int Nickel	43⅛	42	43½	40⅞
5	1½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	4¼
3⅛	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2	2	2	2
28¼	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	25½
42½	21½	1.40	Int Print Ink	42⅛	41½	42⅛	41
110	98½	6	Int Pr nk pf	109⅝	109½	109½	..
43	25	1½	Int Salt	26½	26½	26½	26¼
49½	42¼	2¶	Int Shoe	48½	48½	48½	48¾
28	16	..	Int Silver	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
78	57	4	Int Silver pf	60½	60½	60½	60½
14	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	13⅛	12½	13⅛	12½
16⅝	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	14	13¾	14	13¾
90	70½	7	Int'sta DS pf	87⅞	79⅞	87⅞	80
16	6⅛	.40b	Intertype Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
36	24½	2	Island Crk Coal	28	28	28	28⅞
			—J—				
67	49	3¶	Jewel Tea	61	61	61	61
99½	38½	..	Johns Manville	90¼	89½	90	89
93	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	79½	77¼	78½	82
			—K—				
14½	3¾	..	Kan C South	12	11½	12	11⅝
22	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	18¾	18½	18½	..
20¼	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½
30	15¾	1.15b	Kayser (J) & Co	28⅞	28½	28⅞	29¼
31¼	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	26¼	25½	26¼	25¾
28¼	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	24¼	23¾	23¾	24¼
18¼	10¼	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
96	84	6¶	Kendall Co pf	87½	86½	86½	89
30	13¾	.80	Kennecott Cop	28	27	27⅞	27⅛
5⅜	2⅝	..	Kinney & Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
39½	23	..	Kinney pf	38¼	36	38¼	35¾
27¾	19¾	1	Kresge	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25⅞
32½	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26¼	26	26¼	26⅛
			—L—				
27½	12	..	Laclede Gas StL	24	24	24	24
9	5	..	Lane Bryant	7½	7½	7½	..
28½	21⅜	2	Lambert Co	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅝
13⅝	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
17⅝	10½	1	Lehn & Fink	12	12	12	12⅛
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
15¾	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12⅞
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	9	8¾	9	8¾
95¾	67⅛	3	Lehman Corp	90½	90½	90½	90½
49¼	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	44⅛
29⅝	21	1.60	Life Saver	27⅝	27⅛	27½	..
23¾	15½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	21¼	21	21	21
27⅝	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	24½	24½	24½	24½
120	94¼	4¶	Liggett & My	105¼	104¾	105¼	104
43	17¼	.80	Linkh-Belt	41½	41⅛	41½	41
37¼	24½	1.10	Liquid Carbonic	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝
12	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	106½	105	106½	105
55⅛	31¼	2¶	Loew's Inc	51⅛	50¾	51½	51
108¾	102	6½	Loews pf	107½	107½	107½	..
10⅜	6⅛	..	Libbey McN & L	9	9	9	9
2⅜	1	..	Loft Inc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3⅞	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	4⅜	4	4	3⅞
41⅝	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	39¼	39	39¼	..
26½	19½	1.20¶	Lorillard	24⅛	23	24	24
1⅞	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞
15	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf	11⅞	11	11	11¾
22¾	10⅝	1½	Louisville G&E A	21	20¾	20¾	21⅛
64⅜	34	2½b	Louisville & N	61	61	61	61
149⅞	134	7	Lorillard pf	147½	147½	147½	..
26½	12¾	..¶	Ludlum Steel	23¼	23¼	23¾	23⅝
			—M—				
28½	18⅝	1	Mack Trucks	27¼	26⅝	27¼	26½
57¼	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	52¾	51⅛	52¼	52½
46	37⅞	2¶	MacAndre & F	40½	40½	40½	..
30	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
19½	10	.60	Man Shirt	17½	17½	17½	18
3	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
9⅞	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Market St Ry	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
23¾	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	20½	19	19	20
45¼	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44¾
14¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12½
11	4	..	Martin Parry	9	9	9	8¾
33⅝	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	30½	30⅛	30½	30

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 17	Last Dec. 16
57¾	38⅝	1.60	May Dept Stores	52¾	52	52	52
20	5⅛	..	Maytag	15¾	15⅛	15½	15⅝
54	33	7½g	Maytag pf ww	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	49¼
103	84⅝	6	Maytag 1pf	103	102⅞	103	..
14⅞	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
14⅝	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13¾
111	57¼	..	McCrory pf (h)	110	110	110	..
10¾	5⅛	..	McKesson & R	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
19½	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
19½	7¼	..	McGraw-Hill	18½	18½	18½	..
45⅝	33⅞	2	McIntyre Porcu	39⅝	39	39⅝	39½
131	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	122	122	122	121½
40	39	..	McKesson & R pf n	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39½
15⅝	8½	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
65¼	41	3	Melville Shoe	63	63	63	62¼
41⅝	24⅛	2	Mesta Mach	37¾	37	37¾	37¼
8⅝	3	..	Mengel Co	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
6¾	2½	..	Miami Cop	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
18½	9½	.40b	Mid-Cont Pet	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17½
24⅞	8¼	1	Midland Steel	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21½
7⅜	3⅛	..	Min Moline	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
2½	¾	..	Min SP & SSM	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	1¼	..	Min SP&SSM ll	3½	3¼	3½	3½
16⅞	10⅝	..	Mission Corp	16	15⅝	16	..
6⅝	2½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
16⅜	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
4⅛	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
23	10¾	1	Mohawk Carket	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅝
94¾	55	1	Monsanto Chem	84	80½	80½	84¾
40⅞	21¾	2	Montgom Ward	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	38½
69	17⅛	..	Motor Products	66	65½	66	65⅝
14⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	13	13	13	13
16¼	9¼	..	Mullins Mfg A	14	14	14	14½
15⅝	9½	..	Mullins Mfg BB	14	13¾	13¾	14½
26½	13¼	..	Munsingwear	25	24½	24⅞	..
21⅞	4¾	..	Murray Body	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18¾
47½	30	2	Myers & Bro	45	45	45	..
			—N—				
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	22½	21¾	21¾	..
14	4½	..	Nat Acme	13¼	13	13	13
11¼	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
36⅝	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞
23¼	13⅛	.50	Nat Cash Reg	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅛
20½	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	20¼	20	20⅛	20
113¼	103	7	Nat Dairy pf A	108½	108½	108½	..
4⅜	1½	..	Nat Dept Sto (h)	3	3	3	3
34⅜	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	31½	30⅞	31	30¾
34½	23⅛	..	Nat Dist Pr	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
32½	21	*2	Nat Enam & St	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅛
108	106	7	Nat Dairy pf B	108	108	108	..
205	145	5¶	Nat Lead	197½	197½	197½	198
140½	121⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	139	139	139	139
14⅜	4⅞	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
¾	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	½	½	½	½
83¾	40⅜	1¶	Nat Steel	76½	76⅛	76⅜	76½
20⅞	9	..	Nat Supply	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅛
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
13⅝	7½	.80¶	Natamas Co	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
61¼	43¼	1.60	Newberry Co	59½	59½	59½	59½
11½	3¾	..	N O T & M (h)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
10¾	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	9⅝	9¼	9½	9¼
36½	18⅜	..	NY Air Brake	34½	34½	34½	35
29¾	12¼	..	NY Central	27½	26⅝	27½	26⅝
19	6	..	NY Chi & StL	17	16½	17	16⅝
39	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	35½	33¾	35½	32½
6¼	2*	..	NY Dock	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6
16⅞	4	..	NY Dock pf	16¼	15¾	15¾	16
1¼	¼	..	NY Investors (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅝	..	NY NH & H (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
16⅝	5⅝	..	NY NH & H pf (h)	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
6½	2⅝	..	NY Ont & W	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
3⅝	⅛	..	NY Rys pf (h)	3⅜	2¾	3	3¼
16⅛	6⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
102	79	7	NY Steam 7%	102	100¼	102	100¼
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	90⅝	89¾	90¼	89¾
218	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	215	215	215	214
28	9	1	North American	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
55	35½	3	North Amer pf	53⅜	53	53	52⅞
6⅝	2	..	No Am Aviation	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
24¾	13¼	..	Northern Pacific	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	21⅛
2¼	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—O—				
14⅛	9¼	.30b	Ohio Oil	13	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
27¼	16¼	..	Oliver Farm Eq	26	25½	26	25⅞
18	3½	..	Omnibus vtc	17⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16
11⅝	4¾	..	Oppenheim Col	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
26⅝	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	25¼	21⅞	25⅛	24⅞
125	106	6	Otis Elev pf	122½	122½	122½	123
17⅝	4¼	..	Otis Steel	15⅝	15⅛	15½	15¼
129	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	123¼	122¼	123¼	121¾
			—P—				
17¾	14	.25b	Pac Amer F	14½	14⅛	14½	14½
31	13½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	30⅝	30	30½	29¾
56	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	51¼	51	51	51⅝
123	70	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	122	121¼	122	122
11⅞	6¾	.25b	Pac W Oil Corp	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
7½	3½	..	Packard Motor	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
80⅞	71¼	2	Parafine Co	79⅛	79⅜	78¾	79¼
13	10⅜	..	Pan-Am Pet	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
101⅜	67	..	Panam Pic 1st pf	79	78	79	78
1⅞	½	..	Panhandle P & R	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	6½	..	Panhandle pf	18½	18½	18½	..
14¼	9¼	..	Panam Pic 2pf	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
12	8	..	Param P n	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9½
21⅝	11	..	Park & Tilford	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
4⅝	¾	..	Parmalee Trans	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
7¾	4⅞	..	Pathe Film Co	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13
1¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
81	64½	3	Penick & Ford	68	67⅞	68	..
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	4½	4½	4½	4½
84⅝	57¼	3¶	Penney (JC)	83½	82	82	82
32½	17¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	30	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞
43½	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	41	40	40	40
39⅝	30	1¶	Peo Drug St	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
53⅝	13	..	Pere Marq pf	50½	49¼	50½	..
63	16½	..	Pere Marq ppf	60	59	60	60¼
12⅝	7⅝	.33b	Petroleum	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
28⅛	12¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	24⅝	24	24⅛	24⅛
19¼	11	1¶	Pfeiffer Br	18⅞	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
45⅛	23	3	Phila Co 6% pf	43	42½	42½	43
10	3½	..	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
65⅝	35¼	1	Philip Mor	62½	61¾	62¼	61¼
37⅝	13¾	1¶	Phillips Pet	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36¼
10¼	3	..	Phoenix Hosiery	9½	9½	9½	..
1¼	¼	..	Pierce Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	2¾	..	Pierce Oil pf	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
1¾	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
38	31	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36
12⅞	7	..	Pitts Coal	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
9⅝	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
55	22⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	43	43	43	43
16	10¼	..	Pitts Term pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
62	24½	..	Pitts United pf	55½	55½	55½	55¼
2⅜	1	..	Pittston Co	2	2	2	..
12¼	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	12	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
12¾	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10½
16⅝	4⅜	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	10½	9⅝	10½	9⅞
5⅞	1⅜	..	Porto Rican A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
2⅛	¼	..	Porto Rican B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4¼	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
24	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	22½	21¼	22½	21⅝
53⅝	42⅝	1.50¶	Procter & Gam	45¾	44⅞	45¾	45½
46¾	20⅝	2.40	Public Service	42¾	42	42¾	42¼
117	73	6	Pub Serv pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	116⅛
132	85⅛	7	Pub Serv pf	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¾
52⅞	29½	1½	Pullman	36½	35¾	36⅛	36⅝
103	34¾	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	103	103	103	102½
16¼	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	16	15⅝	15¾	15½
119⅞	49⅝	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	117¼	117	117¼	117½
17¾	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
			—R—				
12⅝	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	12¾	11⅝	12¾	11¼
12½	50	3½	Radio pf A	55½	55	55	55
87¾	35¼	..	Radio pf B	86½	85¼	86⅜	83⅝
6	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	5¼	5	5¼	5
15	4¼	..	RR Securities	12	12	12	12¼
29½	16½	1	Raybestos Man	29	28⅝	29	..
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	35⅞	35½	35½	37
43⅛	36	2	Reading 1pf	40½	40½	40½	..
11	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	..
88	41	1¶	Ruberoid Co	85¼	84½	85	..
20¾	7	..	Remington Rand	19¼	18¾	19⅛	19⅛
25¼	21½	1¼	Rem Rand ppf	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
5⅜	2¼	..	Reo Motors	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
20¾	9	..	Republic I & S	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17¼
97	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	84½	84½	84½	84⅝
16	5½	..	Revere Cop&Br	13¼	13	13¼	13
34¼	13	..	Revere C&B A	30	30	30	30
116	75	..	Revere C&B pf	111	109	111	110
95½	78½	1½g	Rep I&S ppf A	90¾	90½	90½	90⅛
27⅛	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	26	26	26	26½
31¾	12¼	1	Reynolds Spring	29⅞	29	29½	29
58⅝	43⅛	3	Reynolds T B*	55	54⅝	55	55
19	5¼	..	Ritter Dental M	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
33	21⅞	.76b	Roan Ant CM	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
10	3	..	Rutland RR pf	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
			—S—				
46	31¾	2	Safeway Stores	33¾	33¼	33¼	33⅞
113¼	104¾	6	Safeway S pf	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	..
114½	109	7	Safeway S 7 pf	112	111	111	..
25¾	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23¾
2	¾	..	StL & SF (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
3	1	..	StL & SF pf (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
23½	12	..	StL S'western pf	18	18	18	..
13⅝	6	..	Savage Arms	12	11¾	12	12
91	55	1.80	Scott Paper	90	89	89	88
56¼	22	..	Schenley Dis Co	52	51	51	51½
1¼	¼	..	Seabd Air L (h)	1	1	1	1
3	¾	..	Seabd A L pf (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
35⅞	20¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	32	31½	31½	30⅝

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 17	Last Dec. 16
69⅞	31	2¶	Sears Roebuck	64⅞	63⅝	64½	64
4⅛	1¾	..	Schulte Ret St	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
70	40	2¼	Sec Nat Inv pf	65½	65½	65½	67
15	7⅝	.12½b	Servel Inc	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅝
25¾	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	23
12⅞	7¼	.25¶	Shattuck (FG)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
5	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
38⅝	20⅜	1.2376b	Shell Trans & Tr	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
11⅞	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	15⅜	15	15¼	14⅝
19⅝	8⅝	.40	Silver K Coal n	11	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
19½	6	..	Simmons	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝
17½	6⅛	..	Skelly Oil	18	16¾	18	17
70½	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	66	66	66	..
72	29	..	Smith Corp	62	60½	62	59¼
30	15¼	..	Snider Packing	25½	23¾	25½	24
15¾	10⅝	.30	Socony Vacuum	14	13⅝	14	13¾
27	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	24	23½	24	23½
25½	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	22
28⅞	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	25	25	25	25
151	132	8	So P R Sug pf	150	150	150	150
16½	5½	..	Southern Ry	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝
21⅝	7	..	Southern Ry pf	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
70½	42	..	Spalding pf	67	67	67	67
107	59½	6	Spang Chal pf	104	104	104	..
7⅝	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6¾
8½	3¼	..	Spear & Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
14	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp vtc	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	12¾
84	43⅞	3	Spieg May St	68	67	68	67⅝
130	122⅝	7	Stand Brands pf	128	126	126	127½
19⅛	12½	.80	Stand Brands	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	14¾
9¼	1½	..	Stand Gas & El (h)	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
11⅜	1¾	..	Stand G&S pf $4 (h)	8¼	8	8¼	8
25⅝	4¾	1.80	Stand G&E 6% pf (h)	21¼	20½	21¼	21
27½	6	2.10	Stand G&E 7% pf (h)	24⅞	24	24⅝	24
12½	3½	..	Sta Com Tab N	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
38⅞	27¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	37	36¾	37	36¾
116	111	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	112	111¼	112	111
30⅝	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	30½	29¾	30	29⅞
32	20	..	Stand Oil Kan	27½	27½	27½	..
50½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	48⅞	48½	48¾	48⅝
68	58¾	3.80	Sterling Pr	64	63¼	63¼	64
3	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
8¾	3⅛	..	Sterling pf	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
48	36	3g	Sterling cv pf	46½	46½	46½	..
18⅝	6⅝	.50¶	Stewart Warner	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½
14¼	2⅛	..	Stone & Webster	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
10⅜	2¼	..	Studebaker	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	9¼
32¾	32½	..	Swift Int	33	32½	33	..
77	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½
121	115½	6	Sun Oil pf	119¾	118½	118½	118½
25	17⅞	.60¶	Sutherl'd Pap	24½	24	24	24⅛
30⅝	11	.50	Superheater	26	26	26	..
3½	1⅝	..	Superior Oil	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
21⅜	14⅝	1¶	Swift & Co	21⅛	20¾	21	20¾
9	3¼	..	Sweets Co Amer	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
6¼	1¼	..	Symington A (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5
			—T—				
9⅞	6¼	.60	Telautograph	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
8⅛	4	..	Tennessee Corp	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
36¾	16½	1	Texas Corp	27¼	26½	27¼	26¼
36⅝	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	30½	30	30¼	30½
26¾	14	..	Texas & Pacific	23	23	23	23¾
9¼	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Coal	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
12⅛	8½	..	Texas & P Land	10⅜	10	10	10
40	13⅛	1	Thatcher Mfg	36¾	36	36½	35¾
10¼	2½	..	Thermoid	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
5	2	..	Third Ave Ry	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
29	16	.95b	Third Nat Inv	26¾	26½	26½	..
26¾	13⅝	..	Thompson Prod	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	24
4¾	1⅝	..	Thompson Star	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¼	7⅝	..	Tide Water Asso	13	12½	13	12½
104⅛	84	6	Tide Wa Asso pf	102½	101	102½	102
11⅜	4⅝	..	Timken-Detroit	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
72½	28⅝	2¶	Timken Roller	64½	63¼	64	64¼
13¾	4⅞	.30	Transamerica	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12¼
15½	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	13½	13¼	13½	13⅛
15¼	7¼	..	Tran & W Air	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
8¼	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
6⅞	3⅝	..	Truax Traer Coal	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
33½	24⅝	..	Twen C Fox F F pf	33	32⅛	32⅞	32⅝
33½	24⅝	..	Twen C F F pf	33	32⅛	32⅞	32⅝
12⅝	2½	..	Twin C R T	10⅜	9¾	10¼	9½
71	18	..	Twin City RT pf	65¼	63	65	62½
			—U—				
5⅛	1⅛	..	Ulen & Co	4	4	4	4½
87⅛	53¾	2½	Underwd El Fish	85½	84¼	84¼	85⅞
50⅛	29	2	Union Bag & P	45	44⅝	44⅞	45⅝
75¾	44	2	Union Carbide	70½	69¾	70½	69⅞
22⅝	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21½
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	106	104¼	106	105
90½	79½	4	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89	..
26½	20¼	1.20	Union Tank Car	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22½
24	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛
13⅛	4½	..	United Airlines vtc	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅜
20	7	..	United Am Bosch	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
26½	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24¾
78	46	2.40	United Carbon	68	68	68	69⅜
7⅜	1½	..	United Corp	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
45¾	20⅜	3	United Corp pf	43	42⅝	42⅝	42¾
13⅛	8¼	..	United Drug	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
16⅜	4½	..	United Dyewood	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	16
96	65	7	United Dyewd pf	96	95	96	..
7½	3¼	..	United El Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½
92¾	60½	3	United Fruit	65½	64⅞	65	65¼
18⅛	9¼	1	United Gas Im	17⅝	17	17	17¼
20⅝	4½	..	US Distrib pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
15	4½	..	US & For Sec	14	13⅞	14	13¾
96	65¼	6	US & For S pf	92	92	92	..
32½	11	1¶	US Freight	29½	29½	29½	29½
87	40½	1¶	US Gypsum	83½	82⅞	83¼	82⅝
10⅛	5	..	US Hoffman M	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
50⅝	35½	2	US Indus Alco	45	44¾	45	44⅝
9½	3⅛	..	US Leather vtc	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
16⅛	7½	..	US Leather A vtc	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
73	53	..	US Leather ppf vtc	70	70	70	70
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	20⅝	20½	20½	20½
21¾	19¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
11¼	3	..	US Realty	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
17¼	9⅛	..	US Rubber	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14½
44⅝	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	42	41⅛	41⅞	41¼
124⅜	92	8b	US Smelt R&M	96	94⅝	95½	94
73¾	62⅞	3.50	US Smelt pf	70½	70½	70½	70¾
140¾	119⅛	5¶	US Tobacco	137⅞	137¾	137¾	..
50⅝	27⅝	..	US Steel	45¼	44½	45¼	44⅛
119¼	73⅝	2	US Steel pf	113¾	113	113¾	113½
73	29	..	Univ Pictures pf	60	60	60	60
2⅜	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
19⅜	9⅝	..	Univ P&R pf (h)	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13¾
7⅛	3½	..	United Stores A	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
73½	51	2¶	Univ Leaf Tob	67	67	67	67
159	133¼	8	Univ Leaf Tob pf	159	159	159	..
4¼	1	..	Utilities P&Lt A	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—V—				
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	1½	1½	1½	1½
56½	10¾	..	Vadsco Sales pf	41¼	41	41⅛	..
21¾	11¼	..	Vanadium	18½	18½	18½	18½
33	11¼	.50b	Van Raalte	30	30	30	30
44⅛	34	2¶	Vick Chem	43¼	42⅝	43¼	43
4⅝	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
32½	17½	..	Va-C Chem 6%	29½	29	29	29
112½	72½	6	Va El & Pow pf	112	111¾	112	112
70	68	4½	Vicksburg S&P	63	63	63	..
			—W—				
9⅞	4½	.50	Waldorf System	9	9	9	9¼
6⅝	1¼	..	Walworth (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5
3	1¼	..	Ward Baking B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
47	28½	2	Ward Baking pf	44½	44	44	44
33¼	26¼	1.30b	Walgreen	33⅛	32⅝	33	32⅞
10⅜	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9½
1⅜	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜
30¼	27¼	.60¶	Waukesha Mot	26¼	26	26¼	25¼
32	20⅝	1	Warren F & P	23	23	23	23
7¾	4	..	Webster Eisen	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
3	1	..	Wells Fargo Exp	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
55½	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	46	45¼	45¾	45
92	36	6	W Penn El pf	88	87	87½	89
120	104½	7	W Penn Pw pf	120	120	120	120
10⅛	5½	..	Westn Maryland	9	8⅞	9	9
19¾	7½	..	Westn Md 2of	16	15¼	16	16
3⅝	1⅛	..	Westn Pacific	2½	2	2	1¾
7⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
77¼	20⅝	..	Westn Union	72½	70	72⅜	69½
35⅛	18	.50	Westing Air Br	33¼	32¾	33¼	33¼
98¾	32⅝	1b	Westing Elec	93⅛	91⅞	93⅛	91⅞
31½	10	..	Weston El Instru	28½	28½	28½	28¼
25½	16⅜	.40	Westvaco Chlor	23	23	23	22½
32¼	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	30	29⅝	29⅝	29½
19½	6⅞	..	White Motor	18¾	18	18⅝	18¼
24½	12⅜	1.40	White Rock	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¼
4¼	1¼	..	White Sew M	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
18½	6	..	White Sew M pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝
3⅛	1	..	Wilcox Oil & G	3	3	3	3
9¼	3⅞	.50	Wilson & Co	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
79	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	77½	77	77½	77
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	54⅞	54¾	54¾	55¼
61	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	55	55	55	54¼
51⅝	20	..	Wor Pump B pf	44½	44½	44½	..
59	35½	..	Wright Aero	52	52	52	51
82¾	83¾	3¶	Wrigley	78½	78¼	78¼	78½
			—Y—Z—				
35¼	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	33	33	33	33⅛
8¾	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7½
53⅛	18	3¶	Young Sp & W	46¼	46	46	46⅝
39⅛	13	..	Youngstown	37⅞	36¾	37⅜	36⅛
104	38½	1⅜	Youngstown pf	100	100	100	100⅛
14¾	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	14⅜	13⅛	14⅜	13⅛
7⅞	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	6⅞	6½	6½	6½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. i Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p. m.	Net Chg
December	11.42	11.44	11.39	11.39	+.10
January	11.17	11.19	11.12	11.13	+.10
March	11.05	11.05	10.98	10.99	+.09
May	10.92	10.94	10.88	10.89	+.08
July	10.64	10.67	10.62	10.65	+.14

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.45	11.51	11.44	11.50	+.15
January	11.32	11.39	11.32	11.39	+.17
March	11.11	11.15	11.05	11.14	+.13
May	11.00	11.02	10.91	10.97	+.09
July	10.89	10.91	10.81	10.88	+.12

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.22	6.22	6.17	6.21	+.05
January	6.21	6.21	6.15	6.20	+.05
March	6.16	6.16	6.11	6.15	+.05
May	6.11	6.11	6.07	6.10	+.04
July	6.92	6.92	6.88	5.91	+.04

Tone at close quiet.

Transit Revenues Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Transit revenues for the week ended Dec. 7 recorded continued improvement over last year, says the Transit Indicator. Gains of the previous week were generally held, although there was a slight slackening of improvement in the Far West and, to a slighter extent, in the East.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 17, 1935

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20b	Alles & Fish	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Am Pneumt	2	2	2	2⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	..
5.00	Boston Elev	65	64	65	64
..	Brown Durrell	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
..	Copper Range	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
6.00	Eas G&F pf	39½	38⅞	38½	40½
4.50	E G&F pr pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59¼
..	E Mass R pf	35	35	35	34½
8.00	Edison Elec	159	158	158½	158½
32½a	Employer'sGrp	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅛
..	†Edison El	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
..	Gilchrist Co	6	6	6	5⅞
..	Isle Royal	73	73	73	72
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	119¾	119⅛	119¾	119⅛
7.00	Old Colony R R	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
	Pocohontas	20½	20½	20⅞	20½
	Quincy Mining	70	65	65	70
.90a	Reece But H	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
.40	Shawmut Assn	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
	Sulliv Mach	15⅛	14½	15⅛	14
4.00	Torrington	94½	93	93	91
	Utah H & T	32	32	32	28
4.50a	United Shoe M	85	84⅛	84¼	85½
	Bonds				
	East Mass 4½ 48	71½	71½	71½	71½

*ex-dividend. †ex-rights. a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

Crude Rubber Imports

NEW YORK (AP)—Imports of crude rubber for November totaled 28,826 long tons compared with 34,356 in October and 36,233 in November, 1934, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reports.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon,Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	1.00⅝	1.01½	1.00⅝	1.01⅜	+.01⅛
May	.98⅛	.98¾	.97⅞	.97⅞	+ ⅜
July	.89⅝	.90⅝	.89	.89	— ⅛
Corn					
December	.57½	.57⅝	.57¼	.57¼	— ⅛
May	.59⅝	.59⅝	.59¼	.59¼	— ⅛
July	.61	.61⅛	.60⅝	.60⅝	— ⅜
Oats					
December	.26	.26	.25¾	.25¾	+ ¼
May	.27½	.27⅝	.27¼	.27¼	—.....
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.27⅞	.27⅞	+ ⅛
Rye					
December	.50	.50⅛	.49⅞	.49⅞	— ⅛
May	.52¼	.52¼	.51⅝	.51⅝	— ⅛
July	.52⅝	.52⅝	.52	.52	—.....

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.85⅝	.84⅞	.85⅛	+ ⅜
July	.89⅛	.88⅝	.88⅝	+ ⅜

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend actions announced during the last week rose to 90, the largest number for any week since the latter part of 1930, the Standard Statistics Company reports. There were 68 in the preceding period. Unfavorable changes totaled four, compared with one the week before.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.68	11.68	11.66	11.66	—.02
July	12.00	12.02	11.97	11.97	—.03

Mellon Securities Of Pittsburgh Plans Further Expansion

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal says the Mellon Securities Company of Pittsburgh contemplates expansion of its activities in underwriting and retail distribution of securities.

The company until recently engaged mainly in the underwriting of securities for the Mellon family's personal interest.

Coupled with the re-entry of the Morgan name in the same field, through Morgan Stanley & Co. of New York, financial authorities said the move indicates expectations of substantial industrial financing in the early months of 1936.

It was stated the first important venture of the Mellon Company may be in connection with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation bond flotation centering on the $40,000,000 expansion program of the steel organization.

So far this year the company has participated to the extent of $15,150,000 in underwriting new securities issues.

Bar Silver Lower In London Market

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Bar silver continued its steep decline in the London market today, as American buying orders were sufficient to take only a small portion of the huge offerings from speculators and from the Far East.

The price was fixed at 24⅞ pence an ounce, off 1⅛ pence from yesterday. (Equivalent to 55.23 cents an ounce in New York at current rate of exchange.)

It was estimated that only about 5 per cent of the metal offered was sold, and all of that was said to have been taken by American buyers. Bids from other sources were lacking.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Foreign bar silver dropped another cent to 58¾ cents an ounce in New York today, a new low since last March 21 and a decline of 6⅝ cents in the last 10 days.

The slump followed another decline in London, and reflected continued curtailment of U. S. Treasury buying in that market.

In the British market, the price was cut 1⅛ pence to 24⅞ pence an ounce, equivalent to 55.23 cents an ounce in New York, at the current rate of exchange.

Wall Street advices said that in London—world's chief market for the white metal—transactions remained on a highly restricted basis. Buying orders were said to have been rationed on the basis of only 5 per cent of the offers to sell.

The price for silver newly mined in the United States was still maintained by the Treasury at 77.57 cents an ounce.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Stock exch.	¾%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Bar silver	58¾c	59¾c	63½c
Time loans			
60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	⅝@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛	⅛@ ⅜	⅞@ ½
4-months	¼	⅛@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅝@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@1	⅛@ ½
3-mos bills	⅝@ ⅛	⅝@ ⅛	½
Bar silver	24⅞d	26d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 1½d	141s 1½d	140s 11d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾ 2	@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	1	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe 12:15 p. m.			
Sterling: Demand	$4.92¾	$4.93	$8.2397
Cables	4.93	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0661¼	.0661⅛	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3244	.3444	.3267
Italy—lira	.0810	.0810	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.4022	.4033
Holland—florin	.6774	.6771	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2542	.2541	.4537
Norway—krone	.2477	.2476	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2201	.2203	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1370	.1370	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2960	.2960	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880	.1880	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449	.0449	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0083	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3285	.3285	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0555	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2482	.2482	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8903	.8900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2828	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3725	.3723	.6180
Java—florin	.6815	.6810	.6800
Hong Kong—dol	.3243	.3213	*
Shanghai—dol	.2977	.2963	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9906⅛	.9925	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated compare:

	Dec.16	Dec.14	Dec.13	Dec.12	Dec.11
High	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.5
Low	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.4
Last	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.4

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934 Low—99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.34 cents at the close.

Business and Industry •

Internal Revenue Head Files Huge Attachment Against Utility

• Commerce and Finance

Eastman Censured By Labor Leader For Economy Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Instead of cutting labor to the minimum in an effort to lift the railroads out of their financial morass, there should be a drive against "watered" capitalization, declares A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a protest sent to Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Mr. Whitney replied to an address delivered last month by the coordinator before the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks at St. Louis.

"You plead for the strictest economy and the elimination of as many railroad workers as possible," Mr. Whitney wrote. "You assert that two men should never be employed to do the work that one man could do. Of course, you may not be willing to go all the way with the sweatshop operator and the employer of child labor, but that is essentially the philosophy of these exploiters of human beings. They see no reason why they should employ two people to work six hours a day, when they can work one person twelve or more hours a day. Or, they see no reason why they should employ an adult and pay a decent living wage, when they can employ a child for a pittance.

"Your address undertakes to minimize the effects of the ravages that have been made on our railroads by the financial racketeers, and you attempt to explain the present plight of the railroads almost solely on the grounds of competition from other transportation agencies. After paying your respects to the "suffering" that railroad investors have endured, you appear to class labor with the financial racketeers who have brought on a large measure of this suffering, by asserting that "There are many wastes, other than the use of unnecessary labor. . . ."

"I question your assertion that, "If the railroads could start all over again with a clean slate and a perfect capitalization made up wholly of stock backed by a profit and loss surplus and no debt, the need (for relief to the railroads) would still exist." You appear to overlook the fact that some months ago the railroad interests themselves admitted that they could operate at a profit under their present "watered" capitalization, if they regained only 50 per cent of the traffic volume they have lost since 1929.

In your plea for keeping the employment of men down to the minimum, you should ask yourself, "What is the objective?" Is it profits? Is the one and only objective a profitable operation of the railroads, that is, profits for the few? Or should not our objective be the human considerations of supplying the necessary goods and services for all of our people, by employing all willing adult workers for the shortest possible number of hours necessary to achieve that end? Unless those who are refusing to recognize the effects of technology on employment in this country and who are demanding, with millions unemployed and other millions on a malnutrition basis, that opportunities for work should still be reduced, recognize the truths everywhere about them, and instead of urging the lowest possible minimum of employment accept the principle of shorter work hours with higher wages in order to overcome the effects of technology on employment, they may shortly find that their lust for profits has taken away from them the system by which they make profits.

Larger Sugar Crop In Russia This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The current sugar crop in Russia, harvesting of which is now under full sway, is forecast at 1,550,000 long tons, raw sugar value, according to Lamborn & Company.

This compares with 1,430,500 long tons manufactured last season, an increase of 119,500 tons, or 8.3 per cent.

Should the current crop approximate the present indication, it will be the largest outturn in five years, or since 1930-31, when 1,649,000 tons were harvested.

Consumption of sugar in the past year approximated 1,375,000 tons.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 187

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1936.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 16, 1935.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Bank Debits Show 22.7 P. C. Gain

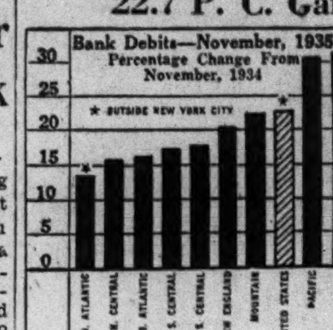

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANK debits outside New York City in November were 22.7 per cent above November, 1934.

Two groups, the Pacific and east north central states, exceeded the composite. New York City with a gain of 36.8 per cent is omitted from the chart so as not to distort the picture for the rest of the country.

Australia Finds Employment Not Far From Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Solid progress toward recovery made by the Commonwealth during the 1934-35 fiscal year is revealed in the budget statement of the Federal Treasurer in the House of Representatives.

The Commonwealth Treasurer showed that unemployment in Australia is now nearly back to predepression levels. Only about 16 per cent of Australian workers are unemployed compared with 11.1 per cent in 1929, 30 per cent in 1932, 25.7 per cent in 1933, 20.9 per cent in the second quarter of 1934, and 17.8 per cent in the second quarter of 1935.

Economic Improvement

The general economic improvement is also reflected in savings bank deposits which increased from £193,000,000 in June, 1931, to £218,000,000 in June, 1935. Total value of building operations in the capital cities increased from £6,850,000 in 1932-33 to £17,610,000 in 1934-35. An increase in imports for 1934-35 to £72,500,000 compared with £60,000,000 for the previous year reflected increased purchasing power of the Australian community. It is also an indication of revival of trade in Australia.

Factory employees in Australia have risen from 337,000 in 1932 to 451,000 in 1935. The total conversions of the overseas debt to lower interest rates now exceeds £160,000,000, representing about 37 per cent of the Australian securities held by the public in the United Kingdom.

As a result of the conversions, the average rate of interest on the issues dealt with decreased from £5.2.7 per cent to £3.13.5 per cent. The interest saving, including exchange, now equals £2,935,000 a year.

Internal loans raised since 1932 amount to £66,564,000, of which £16,496,000 has been used in funding Treasury bills.

Fiscal Year Surplus

The 1934-35 financial year showed a surplus of £711,205 making the fourth successive Commonwealth surplus. The 1934/35 surplus of £711,205 is to be used partly to provide £500,000 toward states' deficits and partly toward reduction of the accumulated Commonwealth deficit of £17,216,340.

The 1935-36 year, on the basis of the previous year's taxation and expenditure, would show a surplus of £1,072,000. But taxation remissions and revenue concessions are expected to absorb £1,055,000, leaving an estimated nominal surplus for 1935-36 of £17,000.

The estimated total revenue for the year, after allowing for remissions of tax is £77,190,000.

Mr. Casey, concluding his budget speech, stated that in Australia one of the greatest gains, physiologically, was the passing of the depression mentality and its replacement by an act of confidence which finds material expression in the budget figures.

Murchison Given New Textile Post

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has been elected chairman of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry. He succeeds George A. Sloan.

Finland Pays Full Amount on War Debt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has announced the receipt of $230,453 from Finland in full payment of its war debt installment.

All other debtors continued in default.

Pennsylvania Railroad Equipment Trusts

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—One of the biggest railroad equipment trust issues to come to market in recent years is offered in the form of $18,420,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates by a banking group headed by the First Boston Corporation.

This organization, which was awarded the issue, is making the offering with Evans, Stillman & Co. and F. S. Morseley & Co., at prices to yield .50 to 3 per cent to maturity.

Proceeds of the certificates will be used toward financing the construction of 10,000 new freight cars at a cost of nearly $25,000,000. The certificates are to be secured by the new equipment.

Hopson Utilities Face $50,000,000 In U. S. Tax Liens

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—The vast Associated Gas and Electric Company, public utilities empire of Howard C. Hopson, who already was in financial difficulties with the Government, faced liens today of more than $50,000,000 on claims of unpaid taxes.

James J. Hoey, collector of internal revenue here, after filing a lien of $48,551,845 yesterday—the largest attachment of its kind ever entered in this district—announced he would file another for $2,500,000.

The lien represents the Government's claim for income taxes for the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, and for excess profit taxes in 1933. The supplemental lien would claim additional income taxes for 1927 and 1928.

Other Moves

The Federal Government also is conducting a criminal investigation against the $700,000,000 system under the mail fraud statutes, and has Mr. Hopson, an active opponent of the public utility holding company law, under investigation for his personal income.

The Associated System, one of the largest of its kind in the world, is the holding company for gas and electric plants in various parts of the country.

Its affairs and those of its approximately 200 subsidiaries are so complicated that attorneys opposing a recent attempt to reorganize it under the bankruptcy law predicted it would require two years to determine whether it was solvent.

Mr. Hoey said the lien was filed on instructions from Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington.

"After checking over the company's tax reports," Mr. Hoey said, "the Government found the additional assessments were owed."

He said he had no information how long the company had been under investigation but surmised "it must have been some time."

Explains Filing of Lien

In Washington, Treasury Department officials were reluctant to discuss the step, but it was said at the Internal Revenue Bureau:

"Our lien is simply an assessment to protect the Government's claim for taxes."

A possible step for the corporation, Mr. Hoey said, would be to present to the Board of Tax Appeals any reasons it considered the lien unjustified. Should that body uphold the Government's stand, he said, the issue could be taken into the Federal Courts.

Although yesterday was the deadline set by the House Lobby Committee for Mr. Hopson to submit figures showing personal income from the Associated Gas & Electric, the committee received no direct response.

William A. Hill of Boston, counsel for Mr. Hopson, wrote suggesting there had been a "misunderstanding" and saying the facts had been presented fully at previous inquiries.

Calls It Quibbling

Chairman O'Connor (D, New York) of the Rule Committee called Mr. Hill's letter "entirely unsatisfactory" and a "quibble."

The investigation of the Associated under the mail fraud statutes, begun and dropped during the Hoover Administration, was resumed when Homer S. Cummings became United States Attorney General.

Last Sept. 2 an additional grand jury was impaneled to sit and hear evidence for a month in the Federal Court here after receipt of a 500-page report made by post office inspectors, Department of Justice agents, and the Treasury Department Intelligence division.

Since then numerous witnesses, whose names have not been revealed, have appeared and have been questioned by James V. Hayes, assistant United States attorney in charge of the inquiry.

Record Shipments Of Oranges in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17—Representing the largest yearly shipments consumed in United States and Canadian markets in the history of the industry, 78,238 carloads of oranges and 5347 carloads of grapefruit were shipped under the California-Arizona Citrus Marketing Agreement during the fiscal year just ended.

This entire volume was moved under weekly prorates established by the distribution committee, according to W. C. Frackelton, manager of the growers' advisory committee, who made the report.

In addition to prorated shipments to continental markets, movement by boat to foreign countries in the form of fresh fruit accounted for 6894 carloads of oranges and 787 carloads of grapefruit from the two states, a substantial increase in export shipments over recent years.

Approximately 90 per cent of the total oranges and grapefruit found its way into consumption as fresh fruit in either domestic or foreign countries.

American Smelting Resumes Dividend

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has resumed dividends on its common stock after a four year lapse, ordering a payment of 40 cents a share.

The dividend is payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 31. It is the first dividend on the common stock since Feb. 1, 1932, when 12½ cents was paid.

Officials of the company stated that "present business prospects reasonably justify the hope of continuance of earnings that would warrant quarterly dividends on the common shares."

Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividends on the preferred stocks.

Dominion Applies to Register Bonds on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The Securities and Exchange Commission has received an application from the Dominion of Canada for permanent registration on the New York Stock Exchange of $316,000,000 of Canadian bonds which temporarily have had trading privileges.

This is apparently another indication that practically all foreign nations would take similar action before the deadline on March 31.

Outlays in Fiscal Year

One of the interesting items in a comprehensive statement from Canada shows that outlays in the fiscal year ended on March 31, 1935, under unemployment relief acts aggregated only $49,557,355.

Ordinary and extraordinary outlays were shown separately in the budget, with a surplus of $4,106,540 in the former and a "deficit or increase in debt," of $116,132,816, both categories being taken into consideration. Extraordinary outlays of all kinds were only $123,636,678.

Interest and principal of the bonds are now payable in "lawful money of the United States" instead of gold, as a result of the approval by President Roosevelt on June 5, 1933, of the joint resolution by Congress invalidating the gold clause in United States governmental and private issues.

In discussing note issues and gold reserves, the statement said:

"Under legislation passed at the 1934 session of Parliament, the Bank of Canada was established as the Central Bank of the Dominion. It is intended that the Bank of Canada shall eventually have the sole right of note issue in Canada. At present, however, the right of note issue is shared by the Bank of Canada and the chartered (or commercial) banks."

A reserve in gold coin or bullion of not less than 25 per cent of its note and deposit liabilities must be maintained and as of Oct. 31, 1935, the Bank of Canada held gold coin and bullion of $181,492,522, valued at the current world price. Total assets of the Central Bank were $311,853,487, of which silver bullion represented only $1,576,921. Investment in Dominion securities included $25,903,947 short-term issues and $80,887,145 others, or $106,791,092. In addition to the gold held by the Central Bank, the Dominion Government on Oct. 31 held $2,517,340.

Internal Debt $2,268,675,738

Export of gold coin in the fiscal year ended on March 31 of $96,827,297, this representing mainly the export of the current production of gold in Canada. For the same fiscal year merchandise exports included $659,899,994 of Canadian products and $7,658,963 of foreign products, a total of $667,558,957, and imports were valued at $522,431,153.

The bonds covered by the application are:

$40,000,000 ten-year 5½ per cent bonds dated Feb. 1, 1926, due on Feb. 1, 1936.
$76,000,000 ten-year 2½ per cent bonds dated Aug. 15, 1935, due on Aug. 15, 1945.
$100,000,000 thirty-year 5 per cent bonds dated May 1, 1922, due on May 1, 1952.
$100,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent bonds dated Oct. 1, 1930, due on Oct. 1, 1960.

The internal funded debt of the registrant payable in Canadians dollars was $2,268,675,738 on March 31. The external funded debt was $292,737,987 (United States dollars), $90,661,100 (Canadian or United States dollars) and £84,219,369 (pounds sterling).

"In addition to the foregoing internal and external funded debt of the registrant," the application said, "there were also outstanding in the hands of the public as of March 31, 1935, an aggregate of $71,119,458 of bonds and stocks guaranteed as to principal and interest by the registrant and an aggregate of $216,207,142 of perpetual stocks guaranteed as to interest only by the registrant."

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italy's Gasoline Substitutes—Being almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries for petroleum products, Italy has for years sought a substitute motor fuel that would permit reducing imports of gasoline. During the war, the army used a mixture of gasoline, alcohol and ether. Attention has recently been turned to wood and charcoal gas as a motor fuel and results have been reported satisfactory. Experiments are also being conducted with methyl alcohol.

Synthetic Wool—The manufacture of "synthetic wool" from casein, a by-product of the dairying industry, has now passed the experimental stage in Italy and is being produced on an industrial scale. In the manufacture of this new product, casein, which is extracted from skimmed milk by the usual method, is subjected to a bath of chemicals in which it is soluble, and the resulting viscous solution is forced through small holes which form the "woolen" threads, as in the production of rayon or synthetic silk. It is said that one pound of coagulated skimmed milk will produce one pound of "synthetic wool" and that the cost of production will be governed largely by the cost of casein.

Wine Industry—Considerable efforts have been made during recent years to popularize Italian wines in foreign markets and to this end producers have been urged to maintain high standards and honest markings for the local products exported from the country. Exports of wines from Italy during 1934 totaled 99,521,000 liters, valued at 146,334,124 lire, compared with 81,148,700 liters, valued at 122,620,000 lire during 1933 despite handicaps of world economic depression trade and exchange restrictions and other retarding factors. (1 liter equals 1.05 quarts; value of lire in 1934 was 8 cents.) The upward trend in exports did not continue during the first five months of 1935.

Corn Imports—Imports of corn into Italy have been drastically curtailed in the last two years. In former years corn imports were quite an important item in Italy's foreign trade and the change reflects a new departure in some of the living habits of the Italian people. Total imports in 1934 amounted to 163,746 quintals compared with 643,274 quintals in 1932, a decline of about 75 per cent. Roumania and Argentina were the chief suppliers in the earlier year while Turkey was the outstanding source in 1934. (Quintal equals 220.4 pounds.)

Grecian Tin Plate Demand—As a result of favorable quotations, Greek importers have recently been showing considerable interest in American tin plate. Greece consumes between 3200 and 3500 metric tonsof tin plate annually. England has always been the chief source off supply but in recent years, under the influence of import regulations and quota restrictions, Germany has been furnishing a substantial share of the demand. Shipments from the United States in 1935 equaled between 400 and 500 tons while if it were not for the quota limitations, American tin plate could easily have reached 1500 tons.

Greek Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Greece registered substantial improvement in the first nine months of 1935. Imports totaled 7,707,000,000 drachmas and exports 4,201,000,000, against 6,332,000,000 and 4,464,000,000 in the like period of 1934. (Drachma is equal to 1 cent.) The import surplus increased from 2,868,000,000 to 3,506,000,000 drachmas as between the two periods, but the percentage of imports covered by exports stood at the same level of about 55 per cent during both periods.

Recovery in Greece—Political changes in Greece and international developments in the Mediterranean area appear to have had little effect upon Greek business conditions in general. Beginning early in 1933 the country staged a gratifying recovery which has continued without major setbacks. Crops have been good for the last three years, but without producing unwieldly surpluses. During 1935 industry has been operating at record levels. Severe import restrictions permitted the country's comparatively undeveloped industries to expand rapidly within the limits of the domestic market. Financial conditions have been rather less satisfactory than industrial employment, but an upward trend is evident here as well. Government revenues have increased steadily and bank clearings have been climbing back toward the predepression peak.

Spanish Olive Oil—Although Spain's total olive oil export trade declined in the first half of the current year compared with the like period of 1934, shipments to the American market showed an increase. The United States ranks as the outstanding foreign outlet for Spanish olive oil. Combined exports for the six-month period January-June, 1935, totaled 268,669 metric quintals against 289,436 metric quintals in the first half of 1934, a decrease of about 7 per cent.

Employment in Spain—Employment of foreigners in Spain is drastically regulated under a recent government decree. In every instance, the foreign worker whether executive, technical or otherwise, must be provided with a "professional identity card" issued by the Ministry of Labor. Persons who come to Spain to study in some official or private institution are exempted from the provisions of the decree. Persons resident in Spain for more than five years or married to a Spanish woman or who have Spanish children are only required to apply for the revision or renewal of identity cards.

Spanish Iron Ore—Exports of iron ore from Spain substantially increased in the first seven months of 1935 compared with the like period of last year. Total shipments abroad in the 1935 period amounted to 1,231,499 metric tons, valued at 9,563,440 gold pesetas, compared with 1,046,994 tons, valued at 8,128,246 pesetas, in the first seven months of 1934. (Gold peseta equals about 32 cents.)

Roumania's Leather Production—Steady progress made by tanners in Roumania in late years has enabled them to produce more than $10,000,000 worth of leather in 1934. Continued advancement is expected, as additional tanneries have been established during the present year, and if present operations are maintained it is expected that the value of the 1935 production will approach $15,000,000. Heavy leathers continue to comprise the largest share of the Roumanian output, but satisfactory progress is being made in the manufacture of the light varieties.

Cotton Cloth Has Buying Lull But Prices Hold Well

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 17—The unusual December lull in trading set in during the past week in the primary cotton goods markets, but this year it was unaccompanied by the habitual price weakness. In fact, gray goods prices are now practically at the peak for the year, and any inventories that may have been accumulated in distributive channels were chiefly made up of goods acquired at lower levels so that the year-end inventory showing is on the profit side of the ledger instead of in red ink figures.

The market is so tightly sold that there has been very little reselling in spite of the heavy commitments placed during November and October, and the large amount of undelivered yardage now on mill books.

No Accumulation Noted

Cotton mills are holding down their output so close to the actual volume of orders on the books that there has been no chance for goods to accumulate in first hands, and for this reason there is practically no selling pressure from the mills —a situation which has given the year-end cloth market unusual strength.

Unwillingness of buyers to place additional orders in volume just now is attributed in many quarters to uncertainty as to the effect of the decisions soon to be handed down from the Supreme Court on the Hoosac Mills case against the AAA and on the suit to invalidate the Bankhead Act.

The week has seen moderate trading in virtually all divisions of the gray goods markets, but sales, of course, fell far behind the current volume of production. Mill men make much of their determination to shut down looms as fast as actual orders run out, but most of their equipment is still sold far into the new year.

Broadcloths Higher

Print cloths moved in light volume during the week, with 39-inch, 4.75 yard, 68x72s, giving a particular demonstration of strength. In carded broadcloths there was a substantial movement of business on 100x60s, and spots were selling as much as half a cent a yard above February-March deliveries.

Sheetings were moderately active, but sales did not fully offset production, and some slight premiums were reputed for quick goods.

On wide heavy goods there was reported more activity than in other sections of the coarse goods market. Drills were up a half cent to 1½ cents, and there was a substantial quantity of business booked of forward delivery. Carded sateens and broken twills were unchanged in price.

The fine combed yarn fabrics performed rather well during the week, with prices holding their own. Combed lawns, organdies and combed pongees moved moderately.

Combed broadcloths were more active and prices continued rather stiff, with 136x60s available at 12¼ cents. Voiles moved in very moderate amounts, as did carded piques. Marquisettes showed a flagging demand, and lacy weaves for dress goods use slowed down. There was less activity in fancies.

U. S. Still Buying Silver 'Everywhere'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Treasury is still buying silver, Secretary Morgenthau said yesterday, and is obtaining it in a number of markets.

His statement was in response to numerous questions at his second press conference since last week's virtual collapse of the international silver market.

As was the case then, Mr. Morgenthau was emphatic regarding the continuation of the Treasury purchasing program.

"Are you still buying silver?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed."

"Where?"

"Everywhere."

"Been getting any in London?"

"Everywhere."

A reporter asked if reports that no purchases were made on Saturday was correct. The Cabinet officer replied that was true. Because of the shortness of the business day and the difference in time here and abroad, he said, it was impracticable to buy on Saturdays.

The markets were warned on Friday night, he added, that the Treasury would make no purchases the following day. However, he declined in answer to questions to say that the Treasury would not buy on future Saturdays.

World Nickel Consumption Continues Steady Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 17 — The consumption of nickel throughout the world has increased steadily since 1932, and should continue to do so because of established industrial activities. The policy of the nickel business, based on an assured source of supply and prompt deliveries of nickel products, means that adequate supplies of refined metal must be kept on hand. These facts were brought out in a recent statement of President Robert C. Stanley of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff, as he announced an expansion program as a move to increase reserve capacity.

He announced the construction of a $6,000,000 addition to the smelter at the Copper Cliff plant, with a new high stack and the installation of two reverberatory furnaces and eight converters, with the necessary auxiliaries such as blowers, airlines and electrical equipment. The work will be completed in about a year.

Farm Production for 1935 Tops 1934 by 13 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The increase in the estimated value of agricultural production for the year 1935 is about 13 per cent larger than 1934, although individual states vary greatly, according to Standard Statistics Company.

Increases obviously are most pronounced in those states where crop failure was conspicuous last year, and least pronounced where relatively normal yields were realized in 1934.

The West North Central area (the first six states listed below) shows the most important increases, for the reason that these states suffered most from the drought last year. The gain for each state is above the average for the nation. Obviously, the farming regions of that section offer best prospects for larger trade volumes.

The South Central region (Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas) ranks next in percentage gains, and increases there also are sufficiently impressive to justify the conclusion that rural trade will be favorable.

All states except Montana and Arizona in the Mountain area show larger than average increases in farm values, and the remaining six states are worthy of aggressive sales efforts. The East North Central region, occupying fourth place, offers best trade possibilities in Indiana and Illinois.

Estimates by the Standard Statistics Company of the value of crops and live stocks by states for which data are available in 1935 and 1934 follow:

	Crops and Livestock 1935	1934	Percent Change
	(Thou. of dollars)		
South Dakota	$163,878	$76,381	+114.6
North Dakota	148,769	89,807	+ 65.7
Nebraska	333,901	209,812	+ 59.2
Missouri	345,837	259,531	+ 33.2
Kansas	310,504	243,299	+ 28.0
Iowa	697,559	547,702	+ 27.4
Oklahoma	239,424	168,092	+ 42.5
Texas	617,227	499,252	+ 23.5
Arkansas	177,379	152,200	+ 16.5
Nevada	13,793	9,879	+ 39.7
Colorado	125,396	94,551	+ 32.7
Utah	46,630	36,867	+ 26.5
New Mexico	43,252	37,088	+ 16.6
Wyoming	48,742	42,049	+ 15.9
Montana	116,596	101,511	+ 14.9
Arizona	43,641	39,432	+ 10.7
Idaho	101,472	92,493	+ 9.7
Illinois	537,731	440,118	+ 22.2
Indiana	356,266	301,478	+ 18.2
Minnesota	421,011	360,627	+ 16.8
Ohio	402,141	358,809	+ 12.1
Michigan	276,393	260,882	+ 6.0
Wisconsin	369,231	384,889	— 4.0
Oregon	111,026	103,541	+ 7.2
Washington	156,650	154,071	+ 1.7
Maine	66,716	60,550	+ 10.2
New Hampshire	26,598	25,352	+ 4.9
Vermont	50,203	56,261	— 10.7
Louisiana	163,882	128,883	+ 27.2
Mississippi	205,725	198,083	+ 3.8
South Carolina	148,084	143,641	+ 3.1
Georgia	228,085	230,771	— 1.1
Tennessee	198,383	200,916	— 1.2
Alabama	197,786	205,253	— 3.7

15 P. C. of Freight Cars Sadly in Need Of Major Repairs

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Railroads of the country are running into the season of increasing freight traffic with the heaviest percentage of "bad order" cars on record, declares President Harry A. Wheeler of the Railway Business Association.

Latest figures, he asserted, indicate that slightly more than 15 per cent of the total number of cars were in need of repairs, mostly of a major character.

The situation, combined with the great gains in loadings reported in September and October and the possibility of their repetition, in January's seasonal upturn, contained some of the ingredients of a car shortage, he said.

"If there should be an increase of 15 per cent in January over the average of the season just closing and loadings should approach 800,000 cars for several weeks, there would not be sufficient equipment to carry the traffic with the facility and speed shippers have become accustomed to during the depression," said Mr. Wheeler.

He pointed out that the railroads and others owned 2,300,000 freight cars at the start of the depression and scrapped 500,000 of them during that time.

Lumber Men Agree To Aid Workings Of U. S.-Canadian Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association said it intended to accept provisions of the American-Canadian trade agreement, "in the same spirit in which it has heretofore sought to co-operate with the constructive purposes of government."

The statement was made in a letter to Secretary Hull, and made public by him.

The organization has been critical of tariff concessions granted Canada on Douglas fir and western hemlock, two varieties of lumber produced in the United States.

The letter, dated Dec. 14 and signed by Wilson Compton, president of the association, drew from Mr. Hull a statement to his press conference that he was very pleased with the spirit of co-operation it revealed.

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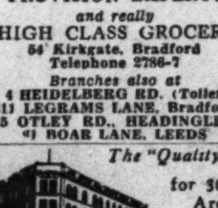
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—THOMAS ARNOLD

Daily Features

LIFE is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections that constitute a necessity of existence. Every man's task is his life preserver.
—EMERSON

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Have a Bedtime Chat

IT WAS twilight in Farmer Ben's hencoop. A few hens still lingered in the henyard, scratching a last scratch before retiring for the night, but most of the hens were already perched for slumber, though it does seem as if hens would be more comfortable if they lay down instead of sitting up when they are asleep.

Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's two most intelligent hens, were perched side by side where they could look out through the tired to the hencoop for the night set colors fading in the far west.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The sun has almost set.
I'm glad that through our window
This pretty view we get."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"We'd see it better yet
If someone wiped the window
With a rag that had been wet."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It *is* a dusty pane.
But one can still see through it,
So one must not complain."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I never do do that.
I'm glad of any window pane
To light our habitat."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Of course, my dearest bid,
I didn't for an instant
Mean to suggest you did."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"My dear, I know you wouldn't.
And if we had no pane at all
To see through it we couldn't."

Emmaline and Susabet usually retired to the hencoop for the night

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
They Perched Side by Side.

just enough earlier than anybody else in the henyard to be able to perch beside the window, so that they could enjoy the sunset.

Most hens do not seem to care much about sunset, but prefer to run about and cluck and scratch, but Emmaline and Susabet only ran about and clucked and scratched enough to keep in practice, and they always seemed to have something to talk about before they went to sleep.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I sometimes think it might
Be interesting to stay up
And take a walk at night."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"What would there be to see
When everybody was asleep
Excepting you and me?"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I dare say you are right.
It would be dark and nobody
At all would be in sight."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'd like to see, you know,
Our Farmer Ben and family
All perching in a row."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"We couldn't if we tried.
For Farmer Ben and family
Their coop would be inside."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I'm sleepy as can be.
I hope that Farmer Ben and all
Will sleep as well as we."

And then in a few minutes it was quite dark in the hencoop and all the hens were asleep.

What They Say

Food by Chemicals

"We work out the right chemical formulas for growing our usual foods. . . . About 20 cents worth of chemicals and a tank 20 feet square in the back yard will produce enough food to keep any family a year."—*Arthur C. Pillsbury.*

Security

"The task of creating in the world a sense of collective security must often be arduous, yet I know of none more appealing to anyone who has the happiness of mankind at heart."—*Capt. Anthony Eden.*

Money

"A billion dollars should never be thought of as merely a sum of money. It should be thought of as representing many years of labor by many thousands of people."—*Lewis W. Douglas.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Saying what one means (J. L. D.)—The correspondent writes:

"It seems to me that many speakers and writers are allowing themselves to become careless in the use of 'not.' For example, I recently heard an educated man say: 'I am not doing this because I have to, but because I want to.'"

Yes, this is one of the little foxes that spoil the vines. In the sentence submitted, the speaker is actually saying that he is *not* doing something. He intended to say that he *was* doing it, but not because he had to. He should have moved his "not" further along, and said: "I am doing this, not because I have to, but because I want to."

If we are not going somewhere, not eating something, not going skating, etc., we need not watch what we say so closely, for the words will come readily. But if we are going, or eating, etc., let us establish this point first, and then add whatever seems necessary.

Missing words (J. B.)—The correspondent needs some help in order to supply the missing words in the following lines:

"I stood in the open casement,
and looked upon the night
And saw the westward morning
pass slowly out of sight.
Slowly the vast procession
moved down the gleaming
arch,
And my soul discerned the music
of ——— march."

The friend would also like to have the remainder of the poem. Perhaps some reader will come forward with the desired information. We have never yet been failed.

Formal reading of dates (M. M.)—The inquirer asks about the formal reading of "in the year 1876" and "in 1903."

In formal reading, the literary style is generally followed; and the two dates would be read: "eighteen hundred and seventy-six" and "nineteen hundred and three." Of course, while this rule applies to dignified public reading, it does not apply to the matter-of-fact recitations in the classroom or to casual conversation, in which "eighteen seventy-six" and "nineteen hundred three" (even "nineteen-O-three") are common.

Note further that if the formal literary style is adopted, "Hymn No. 304" would be announced as "Hymn number three hundred and four." But please keep the "and" well in the obscure background. If the conjunction is ignorantly made prominent, some amused person might whisper to his neighbor that two hymns were being announced.

For the Scrapbook

Is there anything in life so disenchanting as attainment?—*Stevenson.*

'Tis deeds must win the prize.—*Shakespeare.*

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.—*Milton.*

The race by vigor not by vaunts is won.—*Pope.*

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.—*Cervantes.*

The greatest possession is self-possession.—*Cynic's Calendar.*

Guess Again Answers (1)

1. Edison.
2. Advertising.
3. Lamentations.
4. Dickens.
5. Jan. 20, 1937.
6. He (to agree with nominative "it").
7. Him (to agree with objective "it").
8. Graphite.
9. Humorous weekly.
10. West.

Enjoying the First Snow in Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier National Park

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by Orville Borgersen, Seattle, Wash.

WHAT WASHINGTON OFFERS THE SKIER

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rags

DURING the depression a young man went everywhere looking for work. Finally, the head of the Water Works Company, being impressed by the enthusiasm of the young man, told him he had nothing to offer him in the way of a job, but he could make a suggestion. Said he: "At our pumping station there is a lot of machinery. The machines have to be cleaned often, and with clean rags. Would you be interested in collecting old rags? If so, we will pay you $12 per 100 pounds. But, remember, the rags must be clean."

This young man could hardly wait until he returned home to tell his wife his plans. She sewed together two large sacks for him to collect his rags in. He then went from door to door asking for rags. The soiled ones were placed in paper, and he and his wife washed them after he returned home each day. He had no car, but within three days from the time he had his conference with the executive, he returned with 200 pounds of clean rags.

He kept up this for several weeks. Imagine, then, the young man's surprise when he received a letter from the executive offering him a permanent position! He is happily situated now, but asked his executive if certain organizations of this community might not be encouraged to collect rags so that they might benefit from it. Several clubs have given "rag parties" and charged as an admission 5 pounds of rags.—Mrs. G. C. O'K.

In Lighter Vein

Second-Best Man

Usher at Wedding: "Are you related to the bride or the groom, sir?"

Stranger: "No."

"Then what interest have you in the ceremony?"

"I'm the defeated candidate."—*Answers.*

Transformed

"Aunt Chloe," said the house guest, "they tell me you remember the War of 1812."

"No, sah!" said Aunt Chloe. "I used to remember it; but I done forget it since I got religion."—*Long Beach Press-Telegram.*

Vowels

Married Daughter: "I do wish you'd learn not to drop your aspirates, father. You never hear Claude doing it."

Self-Made Man: "Pity 'e isn't as careful with 'is vowels—'e's got I. O. U.s lying about all over the place."—*London Opinion.*

Peace

"What's this? Bought a saxophone?" demanded the wife.

"No; I just borrowed it from a neighbor."

"What for? You can't play it."

"Neither can he while I've got it."

—Humorist

Mr. Spinks (Meeting Seaside Landlady in Town): "Pardon me, madam, but don't you remember me at 'Seaview' four years ago?"

Landlady: "Well, well! I should just think I do. My! How you used to put the butter on!"

Parliamentary Practice
QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Withdrawing

Question: A director is elected by a majority of votes cast. If no one person receives a majority on the first ballot, the three receiving the highest number of votes are considered as nominated. Voting continues on these three until one receives a majority. After three ballots in which no one receives a majority, two of the three ask that their names be withdrawn. What procedure follows?

Answer: The question says the three names are "considered" as nominated. If that indicates that it is merely a custom and not a rule in the bylaws, there is nothing to prevent the meeting from making other nominations, either by taking the two next highest names on the first ballot, or by any other method that may be determined.

Moreover, unless so specified in the bylaws, ballots need not be cast only for the names of those nominated. Thus, if two withdrew, other names could be voted for even though not nominated. Of course, if the method is prescribed in the bylaws, balloting would have to be confined to the three original names.

It should always be remembered, however, that while some of these candidates might ask that their names be withdrawn, the members would be under no compulsion to refrain from voting for them. Of course, it is also true that a member thus elected is under no compulsion to accept.

Guess Again

1.

Underline Your Choice

(Seven Out of Ten Is a Good Score)

1. (*Edison, Roentgen, Bell*) invented the incandescent lamp.
2. Bruce Barton is a leader in the (*political, banking, advertising*) field.
3. (*Esther, Nehemiah, Lamentations*) was written by Jeremiah.
4. "A Tale of Two Cities" was written by (*Dickens, Thackeray, Scott*).
5. The next Presidential inauguration will be held on (*March 4, 1937, March 4, 1936, Jan. 20, 1937*).
6. It was thought to be (*he, him*).
7. I knew it to be (*he, him*).
8. Lead pencils are made of (*iron sulphide, lead oxide, graphite*).
9. Punch is England's best-known (*Labor monthly, Conservative daily, humorous weekly*).
10. Havana, Cuba, lies farther (*east, west*) than the Panama Canal.

Answers Appear on This Page

Daily Anecdote

A Sculptor Honored

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

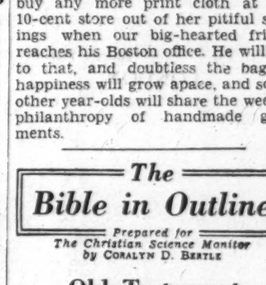
GIOVANNI LORENZO BERNINI, sculptor, painter, and architect, lived in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Naples, but lived most of his active life in Rome. He was a precocious youth, and at the age of 10 he modeled a head that is still preserved in Rome.

Bernini was a favorite of Louis XIV of France. The king invited him to visit France, and on his arrival in Paris he was accorded high honors. The nuncio met him at the gates and escorted him to a palace which had been assigned for his occupancy. He was in Paris eight months, received eight louis d'ors a day for the entire time, and upon his departure was given 50,000 crowns.

Bernini was called to Paris for the express purpose of drawing designs for the Louvre. It is said that he did design the face of the east wing. When Louis showed him the drawings which Penault had prepared, Bernini was liberal enough to remark that France required no aid from outside when, within her borders, she had such talent.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Vandyck's famous painting of Charles I, showing the monarch in three different poses, was painted to assist Bernini in making a marble bust of Charles, for which he received 6000 crowns.

Crossword Puzzle No. 178



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Gem-weight
5. Foundation
6. Fish
7. Musical note
8. Number
9. Resinous substance
10. Have existence
11. Young lady
12. Busy assemblage
13. Genus of grasses

Down

1. Tend
2. Serpent
3. Musical note
4. Trail
5. Vice
6. Snake
7. Fortune
9. Melted rock
11. Roar
12. Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bag of Happiness

(Dr. Karl Reifard, Pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, in the Boston Evening Transcript)

New York

THE heroic and philanthropic saints of earth are not segregated either geographically or socially. You may meet them anywhere, and where you least expect it. The pleasant voice of a little woman about 60 years old stopped us on the lower East Side by asking, "Do you want to see a bag of happiness?" Looking into the paper bag one saw a variegated assortment of little dolls arrayed in print cloth garments, looking fixedly ecstatic in spite of their close companionship. They were both prim and proud the whole of their five-inch lengths, and noticeably satisfied with their ruffles and belts and the whole ensemble of handsewn schemes of pink or blue.

"A bag of happiness!" Pleasant questioning brought out the little background story of that paper bag. "I used to be a governess," she said, "but now I'm not wanted any more. I had to go on relief, and get $3 a week. I find I can live on about 30 cents a day, but I must have something to do! The idea dawned upon me to dress dolls for little children. I buy the cloth at a 10-cent store and the dolls at 5 cents a piece with what money I have left at the end of the week, and then I cut and make the dresses all by hand. The dresses take on and off—children love to dress and undress dolls—and the dresses can be washed. I take them up to the church where they are given out to poor children.

"I call this my bag of happiness—it is happiness for me to give it, and happiness for the little ones to get it. When I can afford it, I buy enough cloth to make a dress for a year-old child, but I can't do that every week." So she went up the street with her "bag of happiness."

We told this story to a friend who is president of a large textile company. Well, she will never have to buy any more print cloth at the 10-cent store out of her pitiful savings when our big-hearted friend reaches his Boston office. He will see to that, and doubtless the bag of happiness will grow apace, and some other year-olds will share the weekly philanthropy of handmade garments.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 25

C. From Birth of Moses to Death of Joshua (continued).

Deuteronomy—Recapitulation

1. Summary of the history of Israel in the wilderness, from the giving of the law at Horeb, Deut. 1-4
2. A restatement of the Law, chs. 4-11; ceremonial provisions, chs. 12-26
3. Closing prophecies concerning Israel chs. 27-30
4. Last days of Moses, chs. 31-34
   - Delivery of the law to the priests, 31:1-29
   - The Song of Moses, 31:30 to 32:47
   - The ascent of Nebo; the blessing of Moses, 32:48 to 33:29
   - The death of Moses (120 years), 34:1-12

(To Be Continued Daily)

Brevities

Humorist: "A knight in medieval times generally carried a short, heavy hammer at his saddle bow," says a writer. In addition to being a handy weapon at close quarters, it could be used very effectively to beat a nice crease in his iron trousers before retiring.

Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer-News: The controversy over whether pedestrians are more careless than motorists probably overlooks the fact that pedestrians couldn't be and remain pedestrians very long.

New Yorker: Mr. Hearst may move to New York to avoid the high California taxes, but we doubt that he will save any money. If he goes out nights much, it will cost him the difference to check his hat.

London (Ont.) Advertiser: A happy home is where your wife asks you how to pronounce a difficult French word, and then accepts your interpretation of it without question.

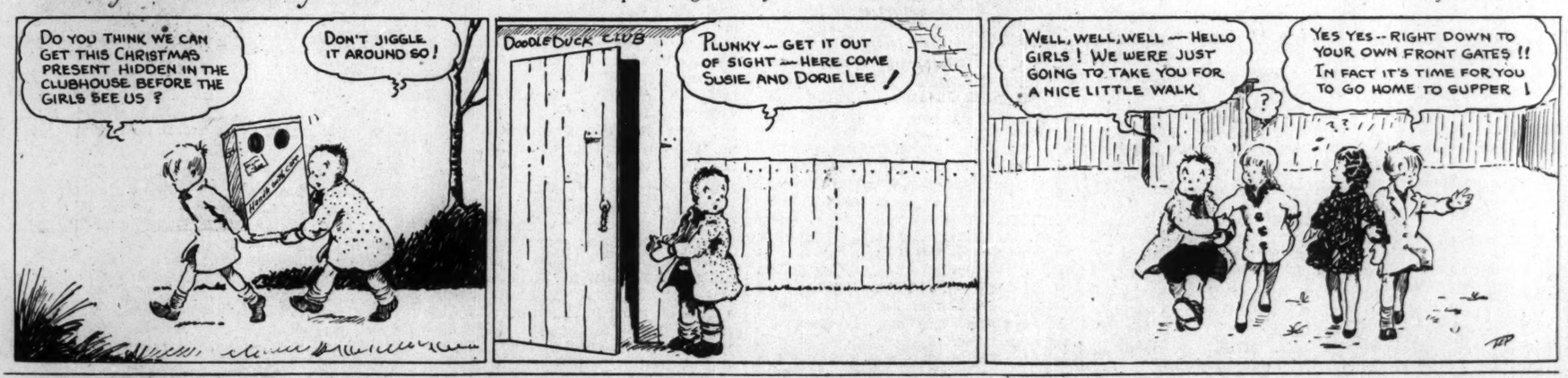
Milwaukee Journal: The palace at Athens has been tidied up for King George. Also, press portraits show the royal glaziers have installed a new monocle.

El Paso World News: Attorney General Cummings is in Europe "to see if they have anything we ought to have." They do, as everyone knows, but try to collect.

New Orleans States: A mocking bird has been discovered which can change its tune 87 times in seven minutes. There's a mark for some of our politicians to shoot at.

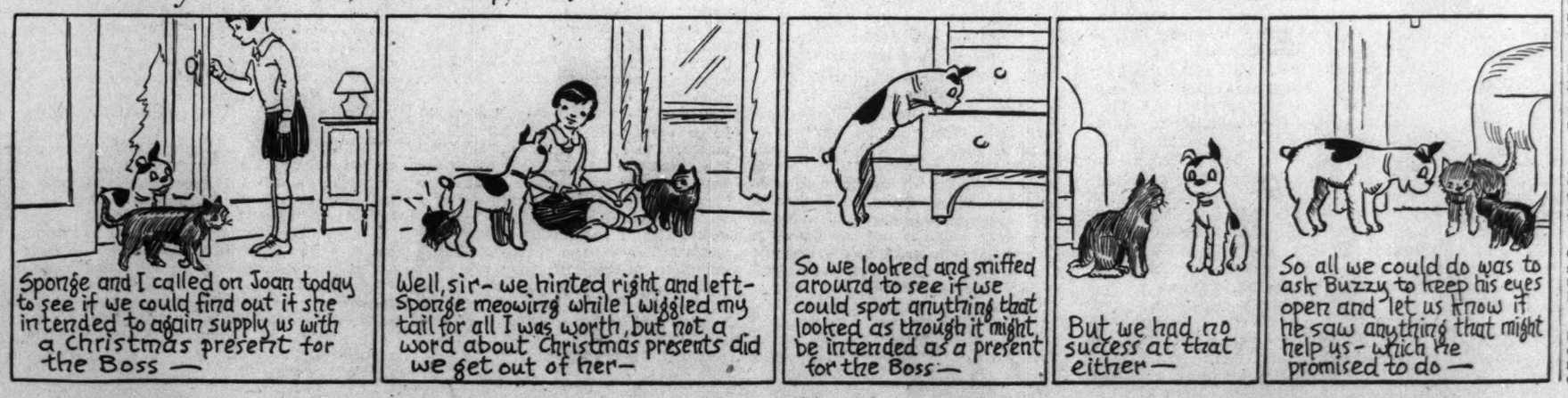
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—It's a Job to Keep Things Away From Susie and Dorie Lee

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Maybe

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facts First, Please

REPEAL is now in its third year. As an infant in swaddling clothes its cries were so vociferous that quiet and consistent thought was rather difficult. As a two-year-old it is more articulate, but considerably less noisy.

The time approaches when Americans once known as "wets" and "drys" can hear each other talk and, in a spirit of "Come, let us reason together," discuss what shall be done with Master Repeal, what tutors he shall be governed by, how his most glaring faults may best be remedied.

Consider, for instance, the expressed opinion of Dr. J. M. Doran, once Prohibition Commissioner, now of the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., who sees diminishing lawlessness, increasing liquor tax revenue to federal and state governments, and the bootlegger fading out of the picture. For him Repeal is doing very nicely.

Quite the contrary is the finding of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Repeal, it declares, is responsible for wholesale graft under the so-called state control plan and for wide-open temptation to drink on every hand. Not only has the saloon come back, but thousands of drug stores, confectioners, filling stations and hot-dog stands do a lively business in liquor. Altogether, the league believes that Master Repeal is behaving so badly that he will certainly be sent away by 1945.

Between these opposite poles of thought a maze of conflicting opinions make for confusion. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the New York State Liquor Authority, asserts there is a disposition on the part of a section of the liquor industry to circumvent existing laws. This hardly fits in with Dr. Doran's contention that the drink interests are exercising self-imposed control to promote good business practices. Incidentally, do these good business practices include the ever-increasing high-pressure persuasion of whisky advertising that fills magazines and newspapers and pours from radios?

While this newspaper does not, and never will, recede one inch from its reasoned conviction that alcoholic drink is an evil that must one day be banished from the earth, it is not convinced that repeal has resulted in the catastrophic aftermath many prohibitionists feared. On the other hand, it is quite certain that most of the promises made in the propaganda of the wets have not come to pass.

Unemployment is still with us, drunken driving is admittedly a mounting menace. The necessity — supposed — of imbibing large quantities at one time no longer exists when cocktail bars flaunt their signs on every hand. But drinking is undoubtedly more widespread now that it is quite "correct" for a "lady" to tell the bartender to mix her favorite drink. Admittedly the liquor industry is unabashedly pushing its products under the noses of the youth of both sexes.

All in all, thoughtful observers are envisaging some form of legislation simply because they know that the liquor trade will not reform itself. It never has. But too hasty, drastic legislation might easily mean another violent swing of the pendulum toward another cycle of dampness. Deliberate confronting of all the facts should precede a wise legislation which shall enlist the sympathetic cooperation of all dissatisfied with repeal and all who are working in their several ways for a nation progressively more temperate.

Tapering Off

SOON it will be seven months since the Schechter decision made the NRA a superfluity among governmental organizations. At that time the unit consisted of about 4500 persons. This number was gradually reduced by about half, and now notices have gone out to 1245 employees that their jobs will end January 1. This will leave approximately 1000 persons on the pay rolls, of whom some 200 are loaned to the Social Security Board and other agencies.

Officially it is explained that most of these people have been engaged, and some still are, in writing a detailed history of the several hundred codes and proposed codes in industry; hence the slowness of the liquidation. But surely not all this army could have been kept extremely busy at such a task. There has been an evident tenderness about the necessary cutting.

Nevertheless, this tapering off, however gradual, is some reassurance that governmental bureaus do not always, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever. In fact, the example, imperfect as it is, may be commended to one other agency in the New Deal—namely, the resettlement administration, headed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell.

Of course, the RA is not, like the NRA, an agency without a function. On the contrary, it has a new and potentially useful purpose. But when the RA was formed last spring it took over the subsistence homesteads division of the Interior Department, the rural rehabilitation section of FERA and the land policy section of the AAA on the theory that by unification overlapping of effort could be eliminated.

In fact the impression was general that some partially unsuccessful experiments were to be written off and the combined staffs materially reduced. Instead, the number of RA employees has steadily increased until it is now more than 14,400. One expectation, too, was that the forces would be decentralized by transfers away from Washington into field work. Yet the 3224 employed in the capital by this agency on December 6, its last report, constituted the high for its history.

With every sympathy for many objectives sought in rural resettlement, it needs to be remarked that these objectives are more likely to be achieved—and without financial discredit—by a lean, live organization of trained and interested workers than by a bulky, unwieldy staff waterlogged with political jobholders.

G. O. P. Pitches Its Tent

IT WOULD be a rare presidential election year in the United States that did not find Ohio figuring importantly some way or another in the selection of the Chief Executive. Usually one party or the other has a potential nominee stemming from "the State of Presidents." But if that is not the case, such are the virtues of being a doubtful state that the very absence or a contender can be pointed to as indicating good neutral ground for the nominating convention.

Such is the argument on which the city of Cleveland has been named the Republican national meeting place for 1936. Kansas City was deemed too favorable to Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, and to go to Chicago would have been to sit at the board of Col. Frank Knox. Of course, Republican candidates are so numerous and well distributed this year that almost any state except possibly Mississippi or South Carolina would have afforded some remote or indirect contact with one of them.

But it seems that the convincing sales talk was not all concerned with geography. There were heartstrings to be tugged, too. One might suppose that Ohioans would point to the string of Whig and Republican leaders their state has sent to the White House, beginning with William Henry Harrison in 1840 and including Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding—a longer list than even the "Virginia Dynasty" of early American history. But no, they harked back only to 1924, year of happy harmonies, when a New England President, Calvin Coolidge, was nominated for re-election by the G. O. P. in the same hall to be used next June.

So the stage settings are all provided for appeals to such slogans as Economy, common sense and keeping cool—even though voiced to the tune of "a hot time in the old town tonight." At any rate, Cleveland should be a propitious "lot" for the Republican circus of 1936.

Harmony Amid Turmoil

THIS has been a year of many musical memories. The quarter-millenaries of Bach and Handel have already been celebrated; and now it is the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Thomas Tallis, famous for his music for such hymns as "Our God shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run," and known throughout the world as "the father of English church music."

England is at the moment concerned to show to foreign nations that her reputation for being unmusical is of recent and unjust growth. With this intention, she has just entertained a representative company of Continental and American music critics, especially drawing their attention to the works of her many modern composers of merit, and it has not passed without remark that in the compositions of several of these, notably of Vaughan Williams and Charles Wood, the tradition of devout simplicity in religious music enriched and strengthened by Tallis is still operative.

His achievements, and those of many other great artists, have shown that it is not inevitable nor necessary that art should be confused, morbid or degenerate in any age. Tallis lived in a troubled and uncertain period, in many respects not unlike our own. But, keeping his thought above tumult and turmoil, he transmuted quietness and strength into his abiding harmonies.

Powerful Pennies

THE little purchases we make do much to fashion our world. They express so many of our daily wants and wishes. A single expenditure of course means nothing in itself, but laid beside 100,000 or 1,000,000 mites similarly spent, what we casually spend operates forces, and influences lives we never imagine.

A single cent has seldom made a more useful stir in America than when invested in a newspaper of Victor F. Lawson, the notable Chicago publisher, whose biography has just appeared. Most of the Daily News' pennies were collected from Chicago homes. They did more than buy a sheaf of paper daubed with ink. They virtually put the home into public affairs.

Lawson reached out ingeniously and indefatigably for a family circulation. From the business standpoint he recognized the home as the chief center of buying power for his advertising. Editorially the family gave him the kind of readers he cherished. In return, the character of the home helped to frame the character of the newspaper.

The home and the press are marvelous influences. When they are brought together to do teamwork, what they can accomplish is incalculable.

The Voice of England

Book News of the Day

IF THERE were more than a grain of truth in those tales of the inarticulate Englishman, Sir Philip Gibbs would be on a wild goose chase in his latest book, ENGLAND SPEAKS (London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.; Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3). Actually the Englishman is inarticulate only in public conveyances and eating places—just where his continental and transatlantic cousins are often highly entertaining. But seek out the Englishman in his own lair and he usually becomes communicative. And to a brilliant journalist, like Sir Philip, whose manners are as courtly with road-sweepers as with duchesses, England can speak its heart.

So we have a vivid cross section of the people in 1935, a notable year with its Silver Jubilee celebrations. Sir Philip seems equally at ease in any stratum of society. He is fortunate in being able to flit from the haunt of down-and-outs in the crypt of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church to a royal garden party at Buckingham Palace. He talks with Ramsay MacDonald, barbers, road-sweepers, cab drivers, actors, artists, major generals, diplomats, pretty ladies, farm laborers, young and old, highbrows and lowbrows, tramps and gardeners.

Since it is Jubilee Year, a key question in the author's investigations is what people think of King George and the Royal Family.

"The Royal Family," said my road-sweeper, leaning on his broom, "is a very respectable lot."

"Human, if you know what I mean," he added, gazing thoughtfully at a bit of newspaper which awaited his attention in the gutter. "They feel kindly towards us, and we feel kindly towards them. See what I mean?"

Sir Philip finds little class prejudice in the heart of England; he sums up his countrymen as "in the mass a kindly, whimsical, humorous folk."

This is pleasant reading, but there is another side to his picture. He detects fear in the heart of the ordinary folk that peace may not be preserved. He returned to prosperous London from the industrial and stricken north distressed with the problem of the unemployed, whose bravery will not let them surrender. They are worthy of far greater efforts, is his contention.

He had other disturbing experiences. He found it possible for a man to starve in London, a thing which he, like many others, believed a thing of the past. He heard gloomy forebodings from economists and politicians. Some people have already accused Sir Philip of being a pessimist. But in "England Speaks" he is mostly reflecting the feelings of other people, and his informants, like him, seem anxious to avoid the dangers of complacency.

It is an absorbing book, an instructive book, and is worthy of a place on any shelf—along with Mr. J. B. Priestley's "English Journey." P. L.

A Bit Mixed

Berlin Proves Sand a Sure Foundation

BERLIN has become a world capital and center of trade despite the balance of forces weighted against it. Once started on the transformation from small village to great city, nothing could hold the doughty Berliner back.

At the cost of great labor, modern streets, wide as those of most modern American cities, public buildings and apartment houses, many in the florid but solid style of the end of the last century, many of no known style, but embodying only the phantasy of some wealthy burger, have crept north, south, east, west, but especially west! And all on nothing more stable than sand!

Scratch the surface of a Berlin thoroughfare and you find sand! No one, watching the recent excavations that have made of Unter den Linden and other busy, orderly thoroughfares an untidy confusion for the time being, could fail to be aware of this. Instead of the dirty excavations usual to road upheavals there are heaps of golden sand, some of them soon covered with a restful growth of green. It is as though Nature here had been infected with the Berliner's love of green! "They have an endless number of trees," she says, "grass even between their tram lines. Why not foster this strange taste and quickly drape the sand heaps in a soft green robe?"

Children love to gather where building is in progress. They clamber up and down the heaps of sand left by the builders after digging for foundations. And many a bucket load gets transferred bit by bit to the children's sand pits! It is indeed doubtful whether these inland children get wildly thrilled over their summer exit to the sea, since they are always sure of sand at home. What a delight to watch the children of the poorer districts in the near-by park, working away in the gigantic sand pit provided by the municipality!

* * *

Those of us who have gardens need not even walk to the next building to get sand for the baby's diminutive sandbox! We take a walk to the bottom of the garden, armed with a good shovel and, after digging some few feet below the surface, come upon clean, light sand. How delightfully simple, you think! But there is a reverse side to this tale. And only gardeners realize it to the full. What immense labors, what prodigious fertilizing and energetic watering is needed before the wilderness of a Berlin suburban garden can be made to blossom as the rose. And not even after years of devoted care, can a lawn be persuaded to remain as evenly and effortlessly green as an English meadow at summer's close!

So far as is known there appears to be no record of the *Bürgermeister* or town architect who first developed the policy of making Berlin rich in trees. This is no very original side of city planning, you answer, especially in a modern capital, open to the sun, devoid of age-old antiquities in stone, and all the random narrow alleyways of older civilization. Even so, the undertaking is immense considering the difficulties of a sandy subsoil.

Some statistician will one of these days write to the daily press and overwhelm us with details as to the tons of loam which must be carted periodically to the Berlin streets in order to enable the limes and the chestnuts and the elms to flourish. And maybe he will also tell us how very little fertile soil these tall trees outside my window need for them to flourish, and to what little depths their roots go. As I watch the workmen busy on the new north-south city railway, it appears as if these tree roots wander on a level not many feet below the surface. But however they grow, these trees give the Berliner that *Blick ins Grüne*, so essential to his idea of things.

* * *

How simple it is in a city built on sand to lay the sidewalks! There is no need of large, finely cut stones and mortar. Watch a repairer replacing a sidewalk which has been raised for laying a new electric cable or finding a gas main. A pile of little stone cubes, a weighty hammer and a plentiful supply of sand appear to be all the equipment needed. Only a knock of the hammer until each little stone sits securely in its place. The feet of the passers-by do the rest! The patterns are generally very simple, rectangles with half circles round the trees. But occasionally a more artistically inclined *Meister* will indulge in sweeping curves or tiled effects, instead of the monotonous straight lines. Sometimes one may also find other designs, leaping fish or jumping hares. But all these seem to belong to a past age, and now in the more popular parts of the city larger paving stones have usurped the place of the small stones except for an area about two feet wide on the edge of the traffic way.

This city built on sand, once a feeding ground for the gull and a refuge for the curlew, has now by a patient industry of past generations of inhabitants been turned into one of the leading cities of the world. The sand has been made to act as a sure foundation and has been tested and not found wanting. But it has not compensated the Brandenburger farmer for his years of constant plowing with fertile crops, so, as far as agriculture is concerned, the fact is that sand remains sand after all! J. E. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Local Halls of Fame

By Frank L. Perrin

WHAT, after all, is the true measure of greatness? Those who may be politically inclined are prone, as the approach is seen to another quadrennial national election season, to apply those varying standards which are supposed to determine qualifications of statesmanship, the ability to win votes, or perhaps, shortsightedly, the advantages of geographical or sectional domicile. Again we seem to hear the inquisitive youngster propound the unanswered query: "How big was Alexander, Pa, that people call him great?"

Recently, during a somewhat brief tour of interesting and progressive sections of the United States, I have confirmed and substantiated an impression that had long been fixing itself more or less firmly in thought. It is that there is no accepted and recognized standard of human greatness by which the measure of any individual may be taken and catalogued. Those who seem to rise, as well as those who fail to rise above what is regarded as the common level, attain some degree of fame or popularity, or miss it, according to the estimate put on them by their neighbors and associates.

Happily, every community, large or small, near or remote, sets up, figuratively, its own hall of fame. Youth has its heroes, either military, forensic or literary. Discriminating maturity and dignified age, both somewhat less spontaneous in appraisals and judgments, choose with greater care and less impulsively. But there remain in every town and city at least the traditions of greatness, the remembrances of some service rendered or some height achieved which construct around and about those of generations present or generations gone—niches and unsubstantial crypts in which memory preserves its treasures.

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It is interesting for those who have come some distance along the way to recall, as many are able to do quite distinctly, the impressions of those whom we regarded as of the great or near great in the days of our youth. The inclination was, it may be remembered, to compare those outstanding in our community or circle with the historical figures, men and women, of whom we had learned something through our reading and study.

I recall quite vividly the eventful and somewhat troubled years immediately following the war of the '60's in the United States. In our little circle, where stood our own hall of fame, the national idol, General Grant, was not a greater hero or patriot than the captain of infantry dressed in his tattered suit of blue, just back from the war. By the same token the editor of the weekly country newspaper ranked with Greeley and Dana in the estimation of his readers and compatriots. The itinerant preacher, successor to the pioneer circuit rider, combined the eloquence of Ingersoll with the persuasiveness of Beecher and Talmadge.

It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the standards of measurement and appraisal seem to have changed but little in these times from those of a half hundred years ago. Sophistication, as it is regarded and catalogued, does not appear potent or powerful in changing, altering or improving human standards of thought. Intellectuality, of itself, does not arm or equip those who attain it with erudition or always with perspicacity. The victims of the "confidence man" are found in the cities, as in the country towns and villages.

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Recently, in traveling through parts of the State of Texas, we passed through the little city which is the home and seat of Baylor University, now a prosperous and growing institution. The visit brought to memory the warfare waged against the institution some forty years ago by the vitriolic Brann, in his paper the Iconoclast. His campaign of denunciation leveled at those responsible for the conduct of the school was continued for years, and in fact until the aggressor fell by the wayside, the victim of his own ill-tempered impetuosity. And yet Brann the Iconoclast was a hero in the eyes and estimation of many. That he disclosed feet of clay detracted, in the days of his popularity, not at all from his local and regional fame.

Perhaps we are inclined, all of us, to judge too quickly. Along the line of march, as we retrace it or look back upon it, we discover, even in the niches of the halls of fame which we have builded, the idols which have not survived the acid test which newer generations cruelly apply. The "favorite son" of yesterday yields his plumes and his scepter to the ambitious fledgling of today who may himself be the "forgotten man" of tomorrow. Yet there is that which is substantial and enduring. Perhaps we have not always looked where that is found and where it resides.

The Wide Horizon

The Brazilian Circle

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

EVEN though the Brazilian revolt has ceased to be news, this does not alter the fact that the consequences of the defeat of the revolutionaries are and will continue to be a vital factor in Brazilian life. And there is a more important consideration involved. Though there have been many who believe and who treat all the Latin-American countries as alike in all respects, there is, in this case, a pertinent analogy which justifies considering the Brazilian revolt of November as symptomatic of conditions in certain other Latin-American nations even though Brazil and they differ in most other regards.

If reports can be believed, the demands of those states which took up arms against the Federal Government, headed by Getulio Vargas, were almost article for article those which Vargas himself presented when he led his hard-riding Gauchos from Rio Grande do Sul into the very streets of beautiful Rio de Janeiro back in October of 1930.

This would suggest then that the Brazilian clock has turned back or that time has stood still in Brazil. If, after four years of a provisional and revolutionary government, if after a year of constitutional government with a new Constitution, many Brazilians are still clamoring for the very things Señor Vargas clamored for, then the reason for this latest revolution against President Vargas becomes crystal clear and perhaps the reason for many other Latin-American revolutions is explained.

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After the Vargas regime had been in power a short while, the Paulistas and others who belonged to the coffee states began a counter-revolution against him. This became one of Brazil's most serious civil wars but represented nothing more than the efforts of the dethroned *outs* to get back in and to rule the country again for their own benefit as they had for many decades previous to 1930.

It was noticeable that these "outs" who had fought against Señor Vargas were not in the lists of those who fought him this last November. The revolt was curiously similar to that of 1930, except that the very states who had fought with Señor Vargas now turned against him. And those whom he defeated in 1930 remained loyal or at least quiet.

There is this much to be said in explanation of the Vargas regime. Shortly after it came into power the financial situation grew considerably worse. He had to fight a civil war to remain in power and it took time and trouble to revise the Constitution of 1891 and, of course, such benefits as the revised Constitution of 1934 contains for Brazil have not had time in which to be realized. President Vargas spent much energy in developing the cotton industry of Brazil and in fighting the depression, which began earlier in Brazil than elsewhere. Relations with the Argentine have been greatly improved. Brazil fought valiantly to bring peace in the Leticia and Chaco disputes and wars. And in other fields conditions have been somewhat improved.

But it is difficult to explain the almost utter failure of President Vargas to alter some of the underlying conditions which justified his own revolution of 1930, his kowtowing to conservative and reactionary interests he personally and publicly had never supported, and his failure to grasp the opportunity to nationalize the Government by removing or lessening the preponderant power of the central states which he fought in 1930.

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It is true that Señor Vargas has had to contend with a strong fascistic party and this may be the key to the whole mystery not only in Brazil but also in Argentina and other nations whose revolutions of 1930 have miscarried and not brought about the reforms which were then promised.

The answer is simple and is not illustrated by either crying "Communist" or by referring to the "feudal" conditions of Brazil. The former is, unfortunately, a journalistic formula for explaining all Latin-American movements which are imperfectly understood and which has been picked up by Latin-American officials themselves as the easiest method of justifying their resort to force.

The latter result from confused thinking. Essentially the main difference between Brazil and other nations is that wealth in Brazil is still measured in terms of land, while abroad it is now also measured in stocks and bonds. But there is one thing more. The wealthy in Brazil and Argentina and other Latin-American nations are not only fewer in proportion to the total population but enormously more powerful and rich than those in many other states.

It is this extraordinary power of the wealthy which defeats apparently successful revolutions and which turns the clock back or makes it stand still. The masses are helpless in Latin America as long as they are illiterate, unorganized and poverty-stricken. And the revolutionary leader who relies on the masses alone fights a losing fight. The only hope in the picture thus far is, curiously enough, the army. The new Latin-American armies represent the masses more than the aristocrats, but the dangers of this are only too well shown in the experience of Cuba, though the case of Bolivia illustrates the opposite possibilities. Wealth defeated President Vargas's earlier idealism and left the old reasons for revolution.